

Kentucky News

Richmond, Jan. 14.—At a recent meeting of the regents of the Eastern State Normal School a resolution proposed by J. A. Sullivan was adopted providing for a committee to seek an endowment fund for the institution.

Frankfort, Jan. 16.—Farm hands in Kentucky are receiving an average of \$2.13 per day and board in 108 counties of the State, according to statistics gathered from crop reporters and just made public at the office of Commissioner of Agriculture Hanna.

Frankfort, Jan. 14.—Mamie Cooley, Hopkinsville, convicted of complicity in the murder of Drew Ross December 3, 1917, was refused a pardon today by Governor Edwip P. Morrow, who also refused to pardon Steve Rogers, alleged leader of the mob in the race riots at Corbin in 1919.

Flemingsburg, Jan. 15.—What is believed to be a valuable coal mine has been discovered in Fleming county about nine miles from Flemingsburg on a farm owned by Wat Strode, between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Foxport. A short time ago a landslide on the side of the hill exposed some coal. The coal was tested and burned by several persons living in that neighborhood who declare it is of good quality.

Lexington, Jan. 17.—A request for growers to withhold the present tobacco crop and announcement of a pledge among planters as the means to effect a cut-out for 1921 were the result Monday afternoon of a meeting of delegates of the Burley tobacco growers which was held at the Lafayette hotel.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—Finding that the heavy coal traffic of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between Harlan, Harlan, Pineville and Louisville makes problematical the railroad's ability to furnish an extra local passenger train between Harlan, Pineville and Lynch, a delegation of business men from Harlan and Pineville who were in Louisville yesterday arranged to meet officials of the road at Pineville Tuesday to confer further regarding additional passenger accommodations.

Lexington, Jan. 16.—Many speakers of national prominence have been invited to attend the annual gathering of the Sunday-school Council of Evangelical Denominations of the United States and Canada, which will be held at Indianapolis January 18 to 21. Those who will attend the meeting of the council will represent approximately 18,000,000 Sunday-school pupils in the two countries.

Lexington, Jan. 17.—The agitation in Central Kentucky concerning the holding of the 1920 crop of tobacco off the market until higher prices can be had seems to have passed over and Blue Grass farmers are going back to work of hauling in their weed to the markets. Sales will be resumed in most of the larger markets in Central Kentucky today and many warehousemen and farmers have expressed optimism with regard to the prices that will be paid.

Lexington, Jan. 19.—Seven stills, more than a thousand gallons of still beer, a quantity of moonshine whiskey and one man were captured by federal officers in a raid staged in Jackson county near the Perry county line Monday, according to news which reached Lexington Tuesday from Jackson.

Lexington, Jan. 18.—Work of extending the teaching of scientific agriculture and home economics throughout Kentucky, according to information given out at the College of Agriculture University of Kentucky, which has charge of the direction of the work. At least ninety persons are now engaged in the work.

Woman and Girl Injured in Storm.
Cleveland, O. — Damage totaling thousands of dollars was caused by a wind which at times reached a velocity of approximately 55 miles an hour. No loss of life or injury to person was reported. The temporary front of a building under construction at Euclid av. and Forty-ninth street was blown out, damaging a number of automobiles parked near by. Later reports were received of the probable fatal injury of a woman and a girl in traffic accidents attributed to the storm.

U. S. News

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 15.—One thousand employees of the Holt Manufacturing Company today voted to accept a wage reduction of 15 percent, effective February 16, and agreed to make an effort to increase production 25 percent.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Over the protest of the majority of its military affairs committee, the Senate today passed a resolution directing the secretary of war to cease army recruiting until the size of the regular army is cut down to 150,000 men.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Final steps looking toward disarmament were taken today by the House foreign affairs committee, which reported a resolution authorizing President Wilson to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an international convention to consider ways and means of bringing it about.

Marion, O., Jan. 15.—Senator Warren G. Harding has chosen the Biblical text upon which he will take the oath of office as President of the United States. He will ask that the same Bible which George Washington used be opened at Micah, sixth chapter and eighth verse, which reads:

"He hath showed me, O man, what is good; and what the Lord require of thee, but do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

Greenville, O., Jan. 18.—Approximately twenty persons were injured, three or four seriously, when a day coach on west-bound Pennsylvania passenger train No. 7, en route from New York to St. Louis jumped a switch here at noon today and crashed into an eastbound freight train standing on a siding.

Detroit, Jan. 17.—A ruling by the United States Treasury Department at Washington the manufacturers of home-brewed beer are subject to a penalty of \$1,000 was received today by John A. Grogan, a Collector of Internal Revenue for Eastern Michigan District.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Living costs last December as compared with those in December, 1919, showed an increase of twenty-one of the principal cities and a decrease in ten, according to the monthly review today of the Department of Labor. The greatest decrease noted was in Chicago, 3.6 per cent, and the largest increase was in Los Angeles, 6.2 per cent.

Akron, O., Jan. 15.—Motor vehicle registrations for the past year obtained from the various states by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., show there are now 9,274,320 passenger cars and trucks in use throughout the United States—one for every 11.8 persons. This is an increase of 1,670,904, or 24.9 per cent, over December 31, 1919, when there were 7,604,610 motor vehicles registered.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After five hours of argument and oratory, the House, like a jury not required to be locked up, went home tonight to deliberate over the proposal to increase its membership from 435 to 483. Such a storm of protest was raised, however, to the bill that House leaders predicted the verdict tomorrow would be against the increase and for an amendment holding seats to the present total.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The right of the owner of liquor, legally acquired before the Volstead Act became effective, but whose goods are in distillery warehouses, to withdraw it for his personal consumption as may be done in the case of goods so acquired and stored in safe deposit vaults, is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

Counted the Telegraph Poles.
How a woman lost a ring out of a railway carriage window—and got it back again—is told by a correspondent in a letter.

In throwing some papers out of the window one of her rings fell off. A man sitting opposite immediately began counting the telegraph poles.

When the train arrived at the next station he reported what had happened, and the station master sent a man to look for the ring at the spot indicated. Through this clever thought the ring was found and returned to its owner.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Canada's Great Winter Sport



Curling enthusiasts enjoying the great outdoor game at Banff, Canada.

JUNIOR RED CROSS DOINGS

The Berea Red Cross chapter decided that for its work in the schools and among the juniors it would organize the modern Health Crusade. This has been established and consistently carried out in eleven rooms of the Public School and Training School in Berea and in six country schools in the chapter. It is reported universally that much good is being done by this crusade. Mayor Gay commends it very highly because of the good results with his own children and others have given similar testimonies.

The teachers generally have been very enthusiastic about the work, especially have they been pleased with the willingness with which the children have done the chores. Miss Edith Tutt of the Todd school gives a thrilling report of what has been done there. She describes the activities of the pupils before the crusade was begun as being boisterous and even rough and, after the manner of many school children, they engaged in pitched battles and she says that sometimes they went home bloody. This is not to be interpreted as merely that the school was extremely bad, but came about largely because of the undirected outlet of childish energy. She says that when the health crusade was begun there was a complete change in the children's behavior. In addition to the regularly required chores, Miss Tutt added politeness to fellow-students, keeping their clothes clean and the floor under their desks clear of paper and mud and being cheerful helpers at home and in school. Also in addition to the buttons and badges given regularly, Miss Tutt offered from her own purse a prize of five dollars in gold to the knight or maid of honor who should make the best record during the school term. The girl who won the five dollars was not by any means the best of them at the beginning of school, but the stimulation of the crusade led her to surpass her fellow-pupils.

The Junior Red Cross in the school at Bobtown bought Christmas presents for poor children in their own community, giving them especially useful things such as stockings and perhaps shoes—things they needed to keep them in school. This is carrying out the spirit of the Red Cross and training future citizens to be thoughtful of the needs of their more unfortunate neighbors.

The seventh and eighth grades of the Training school have contributed \$10 for the relief of the starving children overseas. The third and fourth grades contributed \$4.80 to help in a diphtheria case in a needy family in our own community. The fifth and sixth grades responded to an appeal for money to buy shoes for a child who was without them. The Public School contributed \$3.73 for the relief of the starving children overseas.

Both the Training School and the Public School are deeply interested in the work of raising money for the assistance of the Children's Home Society. Madison county's quota is \$5,000 in this drive, to be raised among the school children. It is a very worthy cause and Berea is sure to do her part.

HOW IT LOOKS
NOW IN FRANCE

New York.—To any American coming back from France these days, the first greeting from a quondam member of the A. E. F. is always this:

"Well, how's it look over there? Changed much?"

To which, after some futile short-lived notion of describing the great mutilated stretch of France, with its million discouragements and its thousand and one evidences of renewing life, the returning wanderer must needs answer:

"No, not much."

For the impression that the old battlefields make is of havoc undisturbed, paralysis uncured, Alexander Woolcott writes in the North American Review. The soldier who goes back to his old dugout in the woods near Grand Pre is likely to find that only the steady rains have reshaped it, that the old helmet the shell-blast blew from his head still lies where it fell two years ago and more. The villages of the Meuse, the Ourcq, the Vesle and the Aisne look much as they did when the American troops trudged out of them for the last time. It is true that the rubble is gone from the streets, and the litter of stone has been reduced to neat piles of assorted pieces. Here and there a rough new cottage has been fashioned from the materials of its demolished predecessor. At intervals there are unfamiliar shacks and barracks. But on the whole, Montfaucon and Fere-en-Tardenois and Juvigny—they all look much as they did when the Yanks started home. Vaux that little Marne village which the artillery behind the ninth infantry blew to bits in the excitement of June, 1918—Vaux has only one new building. It is not much of a building at that—just a shack of wood and tarpaper. And it is not a dwelling at all. It is a lavatory.

It is in the spaces between the villages that the change is so remarkable. You see it even in the rolling land of the Argonne and the blasted countryside of the Chemin-des-Dames. For almost everywhere some tilling has been done.

Visitors to the American graves near Juvigny in the spring of 1919 marveled to find that the old quarries along the ravine on the side of the town, which had once served as divisional headquarters, message centers and dugouts in time of battle, were then serving as homes for the first six of the returning families, so that children were playing with the useless gas masks out in front while Spartan perennials bloomed at cave entrances and the week's wash flapped in the wind.

Now another winter and another summer have gone by. The fields nearby have been largely cleared of their wire and shells and have yielded some food and a little income to Juvigny. Perhaps 200 people are back in the town.

It is because of this scantiness of reconstruction as far as home building goes that, as you walk along a ruined street, Juvigny seems a deserted city. But it is hardly that and you realize as much with something of a thrill when in a clearing amid the rubble, you come upon a barrack and catch through the windows the unmistakable drone of childish voices. It is a school and a glance through the window shows row on row of pigtailed girls and black-smocked boys declaiming the fact that the Amazon is a river in l'Amérique du Sud or that Ceylon is an island where the tea comes from.

PROPOSALS TO BE
FOUGHT BY FARMERSREAPPRAISAL OF REAL ESTATE
CASES MAY BE TAKEN
TO POLLS.

The Inner Reason For This Is To Be Found in a Desire to Force Action on Comprehensive Taxation Reform, As Was Revealed by C. A. Dyer.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, O.—Intense opposition is to be directed at hearings to be begun before the Ohio Tax Commission against any proposition to reappraise real estate in 61 counties, which have not been revalued since 1910. The inner reason for this is to be found in a desire to force action on comprehensive taxation reform, as was revealed by C. A. Dyer, Jackson county, who represents the Ohio Grange, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and the Ohio Home Protective League. Mr. Dyer said the reappraised order would be contested in every possible way—that the fight would be carried to the courts and to the next election, if necessary. He explained that passage of the debt limitation law, which he believes, is certain, would close up the last avenue for tax-spenders to be free with public money. If permission to increase the duplicate is granted, real estate will bear all the taxes and no relief can be obtained, Mr. Dyer added.

It was revealed that property owners in Cuyahoga county would ask for a reduction in valuation, although John Zangerle, County Auditor, is in favor of the general reappraisal. The revelations, Mr. Dyer said, will be startling and will give a "real picture of the depressed conditions of the times as they exist." He said that farmers were compelled to cut down production as the result of economic conditions.

It will be claimed, he added, that, in cases, taxes are equal to the land rents. If the reappraisal is ordered, he said, there may be a decrease in tax duplicates, as property, it is declared, is being sold below the taxation appraisal in many instances. Reports of earnest money on land purchases being foreclosed and the loss accepted rather than to complete the transaction, in face of present conditions, also will be submitted.

Jews Urge Resistance to "Blue Laws."

New York.—Jewish resistance to the enforcement of blue laws, in that "they are anti-Jewish as well as un-American," was urged here at the opening session of the ninth annual meeting of the United Synagogue of America by its President, Dr. Elias L. Solomon. Dr. Solomon addressed also the 500 delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Women's League of the United Synagogue, the opening session of which was conducted jointly with the parent organization. "Anti-Semitism," Dr. Solomon declared, "is rearing its ugly head in this land of tolerance, equality and brotherly love. While hardly to be classed as a piece of anti-Semitic propaganda, the attempt to bring about the so-called blue-law Sunday, if successful, would tend to increase the hardships of the observing orthodox Jew."

Remembered Perfectly.

"Good old college days" are not always convenient social assets. An alumnus recently invited a pretty young woman to dine with him at a restaurant near the campus. "I used to go there when I was at college," he explained. "And I'll show you something of the atmosphere we used to have." The young woman consented eagerly. "Ah, remarked the man as they sat down, 'there's the fellow who used to wait on me. Hello Tony!' Tony greeted his customer effusively. "See?" said the man. "Tony remembers me from the old days." "Sure I remember him, miss," agreed Tony. "He used to come in here every noon with a different girl."

Bomb Thrown At Lenin.

London.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Moscow, an attempt was made to assassinate Lenin with a bomb as he was driving from the Kremlin to attend the Eighth Soviet Congress which is being held in Moscow. The bomb was thrown from the top of an unoccupied house, and, missing Lenin's automobile, fell on the ground in front of his guards, killing six of them, as well as three other persons. The bomb throwers escaped.

Armenians Are Dying.

New York.—More than 200,000 Armenian refugees between Kars and Alexandropol are dying because of lack of food and fuel, and anarchy stalks among them, latest advices from Armenia, by way of Paris, received here by the Near East Relief, stated. Cessation of all transportation, coupled with a severe winter, adds to the appalling situation, it was asserted by M. Ahronian, president of the Armenian delegation to the peace conference, in forwarding from France Armenian messages dated January 7.

World News

The report is current that Lord Reading has been selected by the English government for the position of viceroy to India. At the present time, when there is so much unrest in that country, this office is one of great importance. Lord Reading was sent to the United States as ambassador during the war and was highly regarded. He is of Jewish stock and has risen to hold the highest judicial position in England. He is tactful in manner as well as learned in affairs of state.

Norway has just succeeded in heading off a revolutionary movement. It was the plan to burn a large supply of lumber at Christiania, then carry on the work of destruction and terrorism. Radical elements among the laboring people were responsible for the plan. Norway is a liberal country, and there has been little disposition to acts of violence among her people. They are among the most peaceful and law-abiding in Europe.

It is interesting to learn that Italy has agreed to restrain her people from emigrating to the United States. She knows that a policy of restriction is under consideration in our Congress and prefers to check the movement of her people, herself, rather than have them excluded. Such a policy has long been in operation in the Oriental countries, and it has the advantage of preventing the growth of ill-will between nations.

A new cabinet has just been formed in France, under the lead of Aristide Briand. The new prime minister is a man of much experience. He speaks of his new cabinet as capable, but not great. In none of the countries engaged in the war have the highest class men been put to the front. England comes nearest to recognizing merit and rewarding it by the support it continues to give Lloyd-George, her premier.

President Wilson has fulfilled his promise of drawing a boundary line for the independent state of Armenia. He did this at the request of the Council of the Allies, and it turns out that he has taken less of Turkish territory than England or France would have done. Conditions are so chaotic in Armenia, on account of the Russian occupation, that the President's work can serve no purpose for the present. The Allies, however, appreciate the effort and will doubtless act upon the decision when it becomes possible.

The Greek armies, in the Broussa section in Asia Minor, have been defeated by the Turks. This is something of an ill omen for the nation under its returned King, Constantine. The former allies of Greece cannot be expected to give help or sympathy since the downfall of the statesman, Venizelos, disappointed them greatly. The whole situation in the East may be changed if Greece fails to hold her own against Turkey.

Germany is coming to be largely under control of business leaders. A Parliament of business men has been formed, and it determines policies as much as the Reichstag, or even more. They are straining to extend German interests in all parts of the world. Recent enterprises have been opened in Spain. Among these is a large bank with branches in South America and an electrical construction company with large capital. Spain is a fine center for control in Latin America.

That England intends to keep a firm hand on Ireland is shown by her activity in hunting out those who are suspected of acts of terrorism. She is now engaged in conducting one of the greatest raids ever made by a country. It involves the surrounding of a square mile in the City of Dublin by English soldiers. Within these lines a diligent search is made for those who are guilty of acts of violence.

"As Light as Air."

"I have often been amused at this phrase," writes a correspondent. "It is used by novelists and poets in a manner which suggests that air has no weight. But I doubt if they would like to carry a roomful of air if it was compressed into a dress-suit case. Air weighs 75 pounds a thousand cubic feet, and a room that measures 20 feet long by 10 feet wide by 12 feet high contains 180 pounds of air."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Parrot

Parrot, Jan. 9.—The nice, spring days which we had the past week found some farmers turning the sod preparatory for next crop.—A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Gabbard, January 1; a new baby to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Berch on December 25; also a baby to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Baldwin, recently.—S. J. Nelson is seriously ill with rheumatism and kidney trouble.—John Cunagin has moved to his new home on Macinac Ridge.—Larkin Cornett has moved to John Mahew's place on Laurel Branch.—Mr. and Mrs. David Hillard of Bridgeton, Ind., have been in Jackson since October, visiting their children and looking for a location.—Phee Hillard's, who have had some severe cases of smallpox, have recovered, except Mrs. Hillard, who is suffering with pleurisy and bronchitis.—There was church today at the Black Lick schoolhouse.—Mrs. Louisa Settle of Lynch has been visiting her children and other relatives at this place.

Nathanston

Nathanston, Jan. 13.—James Wells from Matamora, Ind., has been visiting relatives at this place.—Abijah Smith has been confined to bed for several weeks.—Neighbors have donated seventeen bushels of corn and gave money enough to run Uncle "Bige" until able to work again. He is improving fast.—T. D. Caudill and son, M. M. Caudill, gave a birthday dinner at the home of the former. The guests were as follows: D. C. Evans and family, J. M. Dotson and family, T. D. Caudill, Jr., and family. The father was 72 years old. Has a grandchild for each year of age.—Billie Smith has moved from Cincinnati and rented Arch Neeley's place near here.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McWhorter, Jr., a fine girl, named Annie May.—B. H. Holcomb was badly injured when he stumbled and fell inside of stable door, and the frightened nag kicked him in the face.—Jason Lynch has rented Bitha Holcomb's farm for year 1921.—School closed at old Union with very lively entertainment.—The Junior boys and girls club received charter this week.

Herd

Herd, Jan. 13.—Miss Jewell McGeorge spent last Saturday night with Miss Icy Farmer.—Denver, the little son of Mrs. Armanda Farmer is very sick with pneumonia fever; also the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson is very sick with pneumonia.—Edith and Edna, the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Simpson, were burned very badly today when they turned a kettle of boiling water over on themselves.—Rutherford, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Farmer, has been very sick with pneumonia, but is improving.—Miss Lizzie Short is very sick.—Mrs. Cora Akemon, who has been sick so long, is no better.—R. H. Farmer has gone to Foxtown to teach school and Harm Farmer has gone to New Zion to teach.—Mr. and Mrs. Milas Daredon are moving to Martin Cook's farm. Mr. Cook has bought a house and lot in Hamilton, O.—George Amyx is

very poorly.—Paul, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Farmer, has been sick.—Miss Icy Farmer spent last Monday with Miss Martha Farmer.—Miss Laura Amyx of Egypt is spending this week with Mrs. Armanda Farmer.

McKee

McKee, Jan. 17.—Miss Sallie Belle Little and Talmadge Martin of Sand Gap were quietly married here a few days ago. We extend congratulations, and wish them long, prosperous happy lives.—After a brief but impressive funeral service at the Reformed Church of America, the remains of Willie McQueen were interred in the Hamilton Burying ground just below town, on January 9. Willie was an overseas soldier and made the supreme sacrifice. He was wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry, France, and died from the effects of his wounds just before reaching a base hospital in France. The saddest part of it is, that neither his father nor mother were here to receive the body and have it placed away; but his near relatives and loving friends did all that could be done to show respect and honor to the memory of Willie, who sacrificed himself for the good of humanity.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell of Blue Lick, Madison county, are with Mrs. Powell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sparks, for an extended visit.—Mrs. Emily Minter has been very sick for a few days, but is some better at this time.

Jackson County Court News

* Circuit Court has been in session here for the past two weeks. The grand jury returned 108 indictments. We are informed that very few indictments were made for "bootlegging" or moonshining, yet it is a well-known fact that there has been a great deal of drinking in this county in the last twelve months and since last court. Whose fault is it? We cannot say. But we think it is time the sober, law-abiding citizens of the county were looking for the cause and taking steps toward stopping it.

Ray Davidson was sentenced to serve ten years in the state prison for a statutory offense. Eunice Ward was the prosecuting witness.

Beechum Smith was sent to School of Reform at Green Dale. His brother, Carlo, being under ten years of age, was returned to the custody and care of his mother.

Carico

Carico, Jan. 17.—We have had the largest snow of the season last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Vold Woods were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Summers, last week.—Mrs. Joe Tussey is improving now very fast.—The old Bend school is progressing nicely with J. L. Jones as teacher.—There was a small tide in the river last week.—T. J. Faubus was visiting in Livingston Saturday and Sunday.—Jason Himes has returned from the army.—Mr. and Mrs. Bert Summers were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Adam Price last Saturday and Sunday.

Bradshaw

Bradshaw, Jan. 17.—Miss Pearl

Spurlock is staying with Mrs. William Napier this week.—Dewey Boggs of McKee spent last week with his brother, Jeff Boggs.—Miss Delsie Smith left here January 16 for Berea where she will begin a course in nursing.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey visited W. R. Shepherds Sunday.—Silas York and Mrs. Albert Anderson were united in marriage, January 13. Mr. York is the father of nine children; his bride the mother of three.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Jan. 10.—Our graded school closed Monday, January 10, with much candy and other delicious things for the children. Mr. and Mrs. John Turner were the teachers. We return our kindest regards to them for their kindness and interest taken with our children during the term of six months' school at Island City. We will be glad to recommend Mr. and Mrs. Turner to any locality as teachers.—The oil men have returned after a few days' vacation to resume their work. They are getting along just fine, with prospects good.—Robert J. Bowman, the lapidary, has been in the eastern part of Owsley county during the week, attending to the many calls.—Albert Moore cut his leg with the ax, on day last week.—Mrs. Nan Becknell went to Endee last week to have some dental work done.—The Holy Rollers will be in session at Buncum the second Sunday.—Services at the Southern Methodist church at Island City are always on the first of each month.—The Citizen is a friend to the mountain people. It offers advantages educationally. Why not accept them?—Superintendent Creech and others gave interesting talks at our graded schoolhouse recently on the subject of agriculture.

Scoville

Scoville, Jan. 13.—John Holcomb of Pleasant Grove has moved to the Harstock place on this creek.—Mr. and Mrs. Letcher Sizemore have moved to their new home which they purchased from Henry Wynn.—Clayton Rowland, who is teaching near Quicksand, spent the Christmas holidays with home folks and returned last Friday.—Miss Nettie Dooley, who is teaching at Sharpsburg, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents.—Alec Dooley, who has been at Hamilton, O., for the last nine months, returned home last week.—J. S. McPherson has sold his farm to Quinton Wilson.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Flannery returned to their home at Hamilton, O., last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Isaacs of Buck Creek spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Cainer Wynn.

Major

Major, Jan. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Beard of Breathitt county were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Beard last Saturday.—Mrs. Mary R. Minter left for Hamilton, O., last Tuesday.—Born to Rev. and Mr. W. M. McIntosh, a fine baby boy last Wednesday. Baby and mother doing fine.—Miss Beatrice Holcomb is very sick.—Kash McCollum was in Major Sunday.—Rev. G. W. Seale filled his regular appointment at Rock Spring last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Martha McDaniel, Mrs. Belle Smith, Miss Pearl Judd and Earnest Roberts were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Peter, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pendergrass, a fine baby boy last Thursday. Baby and mother are doing fine.—Ernest Roberts made a business trip to Beatty-

ville last Thursday.—Miss Mae Rowland was in Major Wednesday.—Fred Sebastine took a trip to Woolf Creek last Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

Panola

Panola, Jan. 4.—Mrs. J. B. Wilson is very ill with tonsillitis.—J. W. Richardson has moved from Crooksville to the Elden Baker property.—Algan Lakes has moved to the Millian farm near here, recently vacated by James Baker, who moved to the Car farm at Little Rock in Estill county.—Guy Woolery has moved back from Estill county into the house recently vacated by Gardner McGown.—Am Overbey of Hagerstown, Ind., returned home Friday, after a two weeks' visit with Kentucky relatives and friends here and at Noland.—Aunt Rachel Walton is visiting her daughter near Richmond.—D. P. Walton made a business trip to Irvine and Ravenna one day last week.—John Bicknell of Detroit, Mich., passed through here Friday on his way to Locust Branch, where he will visit his brother, H. C. Bicknell, and other relatives and friends.—Everett Bengie is at home for a few days.—Jack Wilson, who is employed at Ravenna, was with home folks Saturday night and Sunday.

Bark Road

Bark Road, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Nealia Chrisman and family and Miss Martha Carr spent last Saturday night and Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Susie Kindred.—Mrs. T. H. Davis is on the sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Denny and Clark Johnson spent Sunday with J. W. Layne and family.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Layne, December 30, a fine girl, named Hoyet Udell.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kidwell spent last Sunday night with the latter's mother, Mrs. J. E. Layne.—Susie Kindred was the dinner guest of her parents last Friday.—Sam Baker and family are sick with small pox.—David Kindred has been very ill.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Jan. 17.—H. Kidd and family are moving from Wallacetown to Silver Creek to the farm known as the Ellen Mitchell farm.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley, January 3, a fine boy, named Edward M.—Mike Jennings and family have moved to Villa Grove, Ill.—John Anderson and family have moved to Jennings' farm.—Miss Addie Henry visited the Gentrys one night last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Calico, Dora and Grace Gentry and Miss Clara Bowlin were visiting at J. W. Wallace's Sunday.—Tode Watson and family have moved to Wallacetown in the house recently vacated by Dove Bowlin.—We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Pal Ballard, Jr., back to Wallacetown.—Mrs. Wesley Calico was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ogg, one day last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Edd Wallace were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallace over the week-end.—The Gentrys are moving to Mrs. Parker Anderson's place.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Jan. 17.—There is a right smart of sickness and some deaths in this neighborhood. Aunt Rebecca Smith, sister to J. C. Collett, died January 15. Her death was due to infirmities of old age. She was more than 80 years old, and was a member of the Baptist church. Her remains were laid to rest in the Van-Hook graveyard.—Sister Lane, who was more than 70 years of age and

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R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

sister, Mrs. Frank Likins, died January 17, of dropsy. She was a good woman. Her husband preceded her to the Great Beyond several years ago. She leaves four girls and one son.—Aunt Emily Collett, wife of Jackson Collett, is down with pneumonia fever, but is thought to be improving.—Everybody is trying to get their tobacco to market, though the tobacco that has sold has brought a low price as compared with last year.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Jan. 15.—Mrs. M. L. Ferguson is visiting her son, Chas. Ferguson, near Maulden.—Mrs. Rebecca Rice is very poorly.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morgan and Mrs. Martha Massey, of Laurel Creek, have spent the past two weeks with relatives and friends in Casey county and Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen St. John and Mrs. Alice Bowman have gone to Ohio, where they expect to make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Ferguson of Lower Burning Springs were called to Tyner Tuesday on account of the death of the latter's sister, Mrs. Alpha Hall, who died in Illinois and was brought to the family cemetery at Tyner for burial.—Mat Pennington sold a two-year-old mule for \$170.—Charley Clay closed his school at Cedar Grove Friday and returned to his home near Peoples.—T. N. Roberts made a business trip to Owsley county last week.—The Misses Bettie and Fannie Howard attended church at Buncum last Sunday.—The singing is progressing nicely.—Marion Rutherford, who has spent the past two weeks with home folks, has returned to his employment in Hamilton, O.

OBITUARY

On Sunday night, January 2, 1921, A. F. Roberts of Oneida, Clay county, Kentucky, after months of intense suffering, departed this life. He was the son of Rev. A. D. Roberts, Owsley, Kentucky. He was born, April 27, 1886.

Early in life he united with the Christian church and was a consistent and faithful member of that church throughout his life.

His death causes profound sorrow over the entire county, and especially does it lay the heavy hand of affliction upon his wife, who was the daughter of Mr. James Roberts, and his six children, his five brothers and only sister, Mrs. Brack Rowland.

After funeral services, which were held in the chapel of Oneida College, Tuesday 10 a. m., by Rev. Hanibal Morgan and Rev. York, he was quietly laid to rest in the Cemetery of Oneida.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, Jan. 14.—Quite a number of farmers in this section are hauling their tobacco to Richmond warehouse.—Bill Murphy has moved to the farm owned by J. E. Ham-

monds.—Clarence Abrams has moved to the place where Bill Murphy lived.—School closed January 6 with a nice candy treat.—Willie Mullins and Sherman Swinford have just returned home after two days in Mt. Vernon on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Swinford are leaving for Richmond, where they will make their future home, as he has a position of barbering.—James Cruse has moved from head of the creek to Big Hill.—James Settle will occupy the place where he lived.—Rena Hammond will enter the rural school at Harts, Monday and will board with her aunt, Minnie Gadd.—Mrs. Fannie B. Hart has been on the sick list for the past two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Gabbard visited her home folks last week.—Elijah Abney has moved to the farm of Henry Abney.—Dempsie Hart and Ronald Swinford are in Berea school this winter.—Lee Roy and Frank Wyatt of Berea spent the past two weeks with relatives here.—Aunt Mollie Cook, sister of Aunt Eliza Hammond, has left for Hamilton, where she will spend the winter with her daughter-in-law.—John Hammond spent the night with Raymond and Charles Hart.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Threelinks

Threelinks, Jan. 17.—Rev. W. T. Freeman of Berea will preach at the Christian church Saturday night, January 22; also Sunday and Sunday night.—Thomas Casteel and family of Mill Stone, Letcher county, are back and report mine work dull.—Miss Minnie Hampton, who has been employed in Hamilton, O., is among home folks for the winter.—W. C. Jackson and Robert Martin of Horse Creek neighborhood were in Threelinks Saturday on business.—Lou V. Phillips is seriously ill.—B. T. Anglin of Hamilton, O., is back at home a few days.—J. W. Martin has been attending court at McKee for the past week.—Clay Dooley went to Lexington Saturday to take a civil service examination for railway mail clerk.—The singing school at Hickory Valley schoolhouse is doing good work.—Mrs. Millard Anglin is very sick at present.—Abe Anglin has returned from Perry county, where he got mangled in the mines some few weeks ago.

Johnetta

Johnetta, Jan. 16.—Farmers of this section are somewhat worried about the prices they have received for tobacco, while some have not put theirs on the market.—J. M. Abney was in Richmond last week on business.—School closed at Johnetta Tuesday, the 11th, with George Brannaman as teacher.—Miss Eva Abney and Miss Wilmouth Abney were visiting Miss America Abrams of Climax last week, who is seriously ill.—William Drew made a business trip to Berea last week.—Luther Bowman left today for Richmond with a load of to-

(Continued on Page Eight)

Your Opportunity

COLLEGIATE—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

NORMAL—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

ACADEMY—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

VOCATIONAL—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

MUSIC—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.

Cost Exceedingly Low

WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. At each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.

Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room



Gardiner took up the copy, folded it carefully, and put it in his pocket book. "Now, Mr. Riles," he said, "we're in for this thing, and there's no backing out. At least you're in for it. You have sent a letter, in your handwriting, such as it is, to Harris, and I have a copy of it in your handwriting, in my pocket. If this thing ever gets out these letters will make good evidence."

CHAPTER X.

The Gamblers.

Harris found some difficulty in providing that affairs of the farm would proceed satisfactorily during his absence, but at last they were arranged, if not exactly to his liking, at least in a manner that promised little loss. It was most unfortunate that Mary, in a moment of headstrong passion quite without precedent in his experience of her, had determined upon a visit just at the time when she was particularly needed at home. If Harris had been quite fair he would have remembered that there had been no time in the last twenty-five years when she had not been needed at home, and the present occasion was perhaps no less opportune for her visit than many others.

The hired man, in consideration of having no field work to do, finally consented to milk the cows and deliver the milk daily to Mrs. Riles, who would convert it into butter—for a consideration of so much per pound. To his good neighbors, the Grants, Harris turned for assurance that should he and Allan be delayed on their trip, or should the harvest come in earlier than expected, ample steps would be taken to garner it.

So, with these arrangements complete, the farmer and his son drove into Plainville one fine bright morning at the end of July, ready for their first long trip into the New West. Indeed, it was Allan's first long journey anywhere; an excursion to Winnipeg at the time of the summer exhibition had been the limit of his experience of travel, and the hard work of the farm had not yet extinguished the young man's desire for novelty and excitement.

Harris got off at the railway station to buy the tickets; Allan went to the post office on the odd chance of any letters awaiting delivery, and the hired man turned the horses homeward. The station agent was threatening his way through his car report, and remained provokingly unconscious of Harris' presence at the ticket window. The farmer took no pains to conceal his impatience, coughing and shuffling obviously, but it was not until the last box-car had been duly recorded that the agent deigned to recognize his existence.

"Nothing for you from—" he said, mentioning the mail order house from which Harris made most of his purchases.

"Well, I didn't expect anything," retorted the farmer, "although you're just as likely to have it when I don't as when I do. How much is a ticket to Calgary?"

"You got the land fever, too?" the agent asked, as he consulted his tariffs. "Riles went up the other day. You'll be making a cleanup on the cheap land, I suppose. But I tell you, Harris, if I'd a farm like yours you couldn't pry me off it with a pinch-bar. No more worries for little Willie, and I'd leave the free land to those that haven't got any—like myself."

"Worry!" snorted Harris. "What do you worry about? You get your pay, whether it freezes or hails or shrivels up with one of these Dakota scorches."

The agent thought of the piles of reports on his table, but as he thumped the stamp on the tickets he answered, "Oh, I worry over the Monroe doctrine." He left the farmer counting his change, and turned to his reports. "Another money-grubber gone crazy with the heat," he muttered. "If I'd his wad wouldn't I burn this wire with one hot, short sentence!"

Harris met his son on the platform. "What d'ye think, Dad? A letter from Riles." He drew the crumpled missive from its envelope. "Looks like a laundry ticket," he said, "but I figured it out, and he wants you to sell the farm and buy a coal mine."

Harris read the letter through, not without some difficulty. At first he was inclined to laugh, but the earnestness of Riles impressed him through the makeshift English.

"What d'ye think of it, Dad?" said the younger man, at length. "Of course we don't know anything about coal, but then—"

"It must look good to Riles or he wouldn't want to put any money in it," commented Harris, after a few minutes' reflection. "Riles is pretty cautious. He's got money in the bank drawin' three per cent; he's afraid to lend it out among the farmers. And he ain't easy talked into a new scheme, either."

"D'ye suppose we could sell the farm?" The idea of a big, profitable speculation suddenly appealed to Allan with much greater force than the prospect of three years on a homestead. He knew that vast sums of

money had been made, and made quickly, in the Far West, but he had never before thought of himself or his father sharing in this sudden wealth. "D'ye suppose we could sell the farm?" he repeated. It began to seem that the short-cut to wealth hinged on the possibility of selling the farm.

"I guess we could sell it, all right," said Harris. "Maybe not for that much cash, but we can get cash on the agreement, if we need it." He was not a man to act precipitately, or risk all on a single throw unless he were very, very sure of the result.

"Of course, maybe it's all right," he continued. "But it's a good thing to buy your buggy before you throw away your cart. If this thing's as good as Riles says, it will keep until we can see it for ourselves. If it don't, something else'll turn up."

"Yes," said Allan, "but if we find it's all right when we get there, and we've only a few measly hundred dollars along, we'll want to kick ourselves all the way home. Lots of fellows are making big money just because they had some capital to work with, and why shouldn't we do it, too? Couldn't you fix it some way to get the money without coming back, if everything looks all right? That'd save time and expense, too."

"There's something in that. There's time to see Bradshaw yet before the train comes. We'll kind o' leave it standin' in his hands."

They made a hurried call on Bradshaw, and asked him to be on the look-out for a buyer for the farm. "Mind, I'm not actually puttin' it up for sale," Harris cautioned him, "but I want you to keep your eye open for a buyer. Forty thousand dollars takes the whole thing as a goin' concern, an' the more cash the better. Get a line on the buyer if you can, and if I send you word to sell, you sell, and if I don't send you word, don't do anything. You understand?"

The lawyer wrote something on a sheet of paper. "This is a power of attorney, which will enable me to complete the documents without the delay of sending them to you, if you should decide to sell," he explained. Harris signed the paper, and Allan witnessed it.

With this understanding the journey westward was undertaken, and completed without event of importance.

Riles met them on the station platform. He had met every train for a week, as it had been agreed that it would be better that the Harises should not visit Gardiner's ranch until plans were more fully developed. Jim was still there, and Gardiner insisted that Jim should not meet Harris at present. He allowed Riles to think that he feared trouble if former employer and employee should meet; as a matter of fact, he feared that if their coal mine proposition should reach the ears of Travers the young man would attempt to dissuade Harris from having anything to do with it, or at least would urge a fuller investigation than might be desirable. Besides, he meant to make of Travers an unwitting party to the affair.

Riles, in overalls and shirt-sleeves, leaned against the iron rail at the back of the station platform, his big hands stuffed in the bulging band of his trousers, and his under-jaw busy with an ample ration of tobacco. He watched the passengers alighting from the train with little interest; he had no particular expectation of meeting Harris on this occasion, and, if the truth be told, he had little desire to meet him. Riles had no pangs of conscience over his part in the plot against his old neighbor, but he had an uneasy feeling of cowardice. When suddenly his eye fell on Harris and his big, strapping son, his first impulse was to slip away in the crowd before they should notice him. But it was only for a moment; the next, Harris was calling, "Lo, Hiram," and the two were shaking hands as old friends met in a far country.

"Didja get my letter?" asked Riles, ignoring the commonplaces with which it was their custom to introduce any important topic. "Didja sell the farm?"

"I got the letter, Hiram, but I didn't sell the farm. Thought we'd just have a look over this coal mine before goin' into the business altogether."

"H-s-h. Throttle your voice down. This place is full of men on the look-out for somethin' like that, an' you can't keep it too dark until it's all settled."

"Well, ain't we going to put up somewhere?" said Allan, breaking the silence that followed, Riles' warning.

"There ought to be an Alberta hotel here, somewhere. I saw one in every town for the last two hundred miles."

"I got that beat," said Riles, with a snicker. "Boardin' on a lord, or duke, or somethin'."

"Don't say?"

"Yeh. You mind Gard-ner? Him 'at lit out from Plainville after that stealin' affair?"

"The one you got credit for bein' mixed up in?" said Allan, with disconcerting frankness. "A lame kind of a lord he'd make. What about him?"



"Does Taste Kind o' Snaky," Said Harris.

"Well, he struck a soft thing out here, for sure. This lord I'm tellin' you about's gone off home over some bloomin' estate or other, an' Gard-ner's runnin' his ranch—his 'bloody-well' ranch' he calls it. Gets a good fat wad for ridin' round, an' hires a man to do the work. But it was Gard-ner put me on t' this coal mine deal."

"Let's get settled first, and we'll talk about Gardiner and the mine afterward," said Harris, and they joined the throng that was now wending its way to the hotels.

"How's your thirst, Hiram?" inquired Harris, after he had registered. "Pretty sticky," confessed Riles. "But they soak you a quarter to wash it out here."

"Well, I got a quarter."

"A quarter apiece, I mean."

"Well, I got a quarter apiece," said Harris. "Come on."

Riles followed, astonishment over Harris' sudden liberality, and misgivings as to how he himself could avoid a similar expenditure, struggling for uppermost place in his mind.

"Pretty strong stuff they have here," he said, after Harris and Allan had "set 'em up" in turn. "Keel you over if you don't watch it."

"Does taste kind o' snaky," said Harris. "Guess that's enough for this time. Now come upstairs and tell us all about this deal you have on."

When the travelers had thrown off their coats and vests, and all were seated in the little bedroom, Riles cleared his throat.

"Well, there ain't much t' tell yuh, more'n I said in m' letter," he started. "As I said, it's Gard-ner you'll have t' thank for this thing, good or bad. I ain't a coal miner, an' I told him that, an' I told him you wasn't neither, but he says that don't make no difference. He says there's all kinds o' money in it, an' I reckon that's what we came out here for, ain't it?"

"Yes, provided the thing's sound," said Harris. "Anyone can see with half an eye that there's easier ways of making money than bustin' up this prairie sod for it. But you and me've worked hard for what we've got, Hiram, and we want t' go mighty careful about spendin' it."

"I suppose you've sent home word to sell your farm, have you?" put in Allan. "You'll be chippin' in at the same time?"

"Oh, yes, I'll be chippin' in. Of course. But I didn't just say to sell the farm yet. I'll have t' get back an' straighten things up some first. You see, I thought you'd get my letter before you left, an' you could kind o' make your deal then, an' your payment would hold the bargain bound until I could sell mine, y' see, Harris?" Riles was beginning to address himself mainly to the older man.

"Don't take me up wrong," said Allan. "I'm in on this along with Dad, if he's in; an' if he's out, I'm out. But I was just kind o' curious about it."

"It's all right, it's all right," assured Riles, with great magnanimity. Inwardly he was cursing Gardiner for having left this task to him. He was suspicious of a trap in the simplest question, and feared that any minute he might find himself floundering in a mesh of contradictions.

"Where is this coal mine, and who's got it?" said Harris.

"I ain't saw it myself," admitted Riles. "They're awful p'ticular about lettin' people see it," he continued, with a sudden flash of inspiration. "It's so valuable, y' know."

"Fraid somebody'll bring it home in their pocket, I suppose," said Allan.

Riles pretended to laugh heartily. "But where is it?" insisted Harris. "Is there a railroad near, or how do you get at it?"

"It's up in the mountains, an' that's all I can tell you; but it's all right, an' there's a pile o' money in it. I guess I better bring Gard-ner down in the morning, an' he'll explain all about it. Y' see, he knows the fellow 'at owns it, an' I don't, an' he'll be able to tell you. That is, if you're goin' in on it. Gard-ner won't say no unless he knows you're goin' in on it."

"Well, he'll have to say a good deal before he knows," said Harris. "I ain't buyin' a pig in a poke. He's got t' show me, and then if it's all right, why, it's all right."

"Oh, it's all right," said Riles, although inwardly he felt little enthusiasm over the attitude of either fa-

ther or son. He was annoyed that Allan should be present. On the whole, it would be better to leave the rest of the explaining to Gardiner.

"What d'ye think of it, Dad?" said Allan, when Riles was gone.

"May be all right," said Harris. "Wouldn't be surprised but it is. At the same time, I ain't goin' to put a cent in it till I'm dead sure. And anyway, there's no use lettin' Riles think we're keen on it."

"That's what I think. You think Gardiner's all square in it?"

"I don't know. Likely he's getting a fat commission from somewhere, but that's fair enough, if he makes the deal. But he won't see any o' our money till I have the opinion of the best lawyer in town. That's all we can say till we see it."

"What d'ye say if we sell the old farm anyway, an' then if this mine business don't look good, we'll plunk it into farm land?"

"Might do worse," his father agreed. "We'll have a look round for a day or two, anyway."

In the afternoon Gardiner and Riles drove into town and met the Harises in the waiting room of the hotel. Gardiner's greeting was friendly, but not overfamiliar, as became a man who had recently suffered some reflection on his character. He shook Harris and Allan by the hand, inquired after the cattle and the crops, but discreetly avoided family matters, having learned from Riles that all had not been going smoothly in their domestic affairs. Gardiner knew a little

room at the back of the bar, to which he escorted his guests. Having ordered a bottle and glasses on the table, he turned the key in the door.

"You can't be too careful," he explained. "You know, the walls have ears, and if it gets out that this coal mine can be picked up at the price we have on it, it will be taken before night. I understand your money is not here yet, Mr. Harris?"

"No, not started, I guess. The fact is, I haven't sold the farm."

"Well, I don't want to hurry you, but you've got to act quickly, or not at all. Of course, we don't figure on taking any chances. Our idea is to turn the property over at once, at a good profit. That's the way you feel about it too, isn't it?"

"I'm not a coal miner."

"Exactly. Neither are the men who own most of the mines of this country. There comes a time, Mr. Harris, when we realize that we don't have to get down with pick and shovel to make ourselves some money—in fact, the man with pick and shovel hasn't time to make any real money. I am glad you feel like I do about it, for I have already taken the liberty of putting the proposition up to a New York syndicate."

"You mean if we don't come through, they will?"

"No, I mean that we'll come through—and they'll come after us. My idea is not to take any chances, but to sell the property, or as good as sell it, before we buy it. So I sent a government report on it to this syndicate, as I heard they were looking out for coal lands in the West, and I just took the liberty of offering it to them for a cool quarter of a million, and gave them until tonight to accept or refuse, by wire. I'm a little anxious for an answer, although if they don't take it others will. You see, the old fellow that owns it simply hasn't any idea what it's worth. He has lived in the hills until he looks like one of 'em, and a safehold of money in real bills will simply dazzle him. A check wouldn't serve the purpose; he'd be suspicious of it, and he'd come down to investigate, and some one would be sure to crimp our deal."

"And suppose I don't like the look of the mine when I see it?"

"Then you bring your money back down with you and put it into farm lands, or anything else that takes your fancy. After you look it over, if you don't want to go on in it, Mr. Harris, perhaps Riles and I can raise enough ourselves to swing the deal, but you see we thought of you from the first, and we will stay with our original plan until you have a chance to decide one way or another."

"Well, that sounds fair," said Allan, and his father nodded. "But we haven't sold the farm, and until we do I guess there isn't much money in sight."

"Bradshaw'll sell the farm quick enough if I send him word," his father assured him. "He may not get it all in money, but he'll get a good part of it, and he has ways o' raisin' the balance so long's the security is good. I've half a mind t' wire him t' close 'er out."

(Continued Next Week)

Thank God Every Morning.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

Two Injured Seriously.

Muncie, Ind.—William L. Fitzpatrick, 28 years old, and R. H. Swihart, 26 years old, electricians, may die as the result of burns suffered when two oil switches at the plant of the Indiana General Service Company exploded and threw burning oil upon them. Fitzpatrick is chief electrical engineer for the company. Industrial power users were without current.

CANAL DEFENSE PLANS ARE MADE

HOUSE COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, IS GIVING LITTLE THOUGHT TO DANGER FROM THE AIR.

TO PROVIDE MORE BIG GUNS

Entrance to the Waterway Already Well Guarded, but Chief Menace, Say Experts, Is in Attacks by Bomb-Carrying Planes.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The members of the house committee on appropriations for sea coast defenses and fortifications "were virtually agreed upon a plan to make the Panama canal impregnable." Can it be made impregnable without a great air force? To this question, seemingly, congress is giving little thought.

Senator Harding went to Panama not long ago and came back determined, it is said, that something more must be done to hold the great waterway safe against the attack of an enemy. The present plans seem to be to place some more big guns off the Atlantic and the Pacific entrances to the canal. There are military men who say that congress should pay chief heed to the subject of airplanes, and even to the layman there seems to be a good deal of horse sense in this proposition.

When the canal was completed, and while it was being built, for that matter, the question of defense was under discussion by the military experts. Always there must be taken into consideration the possibility, and even the probability, perhaps, that the United States will lose command of the seas. As things are today, however, it would be exceedingly difficult for an enemy fleet, even if it held the seas, to get near enough to the entrance of the Panama canal to do any damage by shelling.

Entrance Well Protected.

The gray and green defenses on Toro Point and Marguerita Island on the Atlantic side and the islands of Naon, Flamence, Perico and Culebra on the Pacific side will serve the purpose probably of keeping enemy fleets at a safe distance. It is proposed now to mount great guns on an island in the Pacific which lies about ten miles outside the present defenses.

An enemy fleet, having disposed of the American fleet, would not be able, as has been said, to even so much as approach within ranging distance of either entrance to the canal, but there is nothing to prevent the great fleet from covering a landing force which possibly could make its way overland through the jungle to the great commercial highway, and perhaps, if the force was strong enough, capture it, or, at any rate, put some part of it out of commission before being compelled to retreat.

The airplane, probably, is the greatest menace to the safety of the Panama canal. The United States in the big war spent a lot of money in getting ready to build flying machines. They are necessary to meet other flying machines to prevent the others from doing damage. There will be nothing to prevent bombing machines leaving the decks of enemy ships to make their way over the Panama canal and drop bombs in sufficient numbers to put some one of the locks out of commission.

There will be nothing to prevent this unless like can be met by like. Anti-aircraft batteries are of comparatively little service against airplanes. The great war proved this. The aviators did not fear the anti-aircraft guns in the least. It was not "once in a lifetime" that a plane was brought down by the fire of ground guns. "Airplanes to meet airplanes," say the military men.

When the Panama canal was completed the question whether or not the outlying jungle offered a defense or a menace to the safety of the canal was a matter of controversy. Some military authorities said that the tangled nature of the jungle made it almost impenetrable for land forces. Other military forces disagreed and said that it offered the best kind of cover for an approaching enemy force.

There is a difference of opinion concerning the means for guarding the canal. In 1916 the difference became so marked that ranking officers of both field and engineering experience were sent to Panama to study the situation and to decide between the controversialists.

Preparing for Inauguration Day.

Inauguration preparations are going on at a rapid pace. Local committees have been formed with lists of names, that read like pages from the blue book of the local aristocracy and the Congressional Directory. If any man or woman of so-called standing has escaped, he or she probably will be heard from in a day or two, and an additional name or two will be blazoned on the rosters of committees.

Very soon now the sound of the hammer will be heard on the avenue. The great thoroughfare called "Pennsylvania" which sweeps onward from the Capitol past the treasury building and the White House soon will be lined with grandstands from which the populace, by paying a "properly regulated" price, will be allowed to witness the passing parade and also to witness the "didos" which, while

not a part of the parade proper, will be provided for the entertainment of the out-of-town visitors. As the people already know probably, these didos are to be in the nature of a so-called Mardi Gras.

A semi-official announcement from the White House has it that President Wilson now feels strong enough to admit of his making a promise to take the regulation part of an outgoing President in the inauguration ceremonies. This means that President Wilson will accompany President-elect Harding from the White House to the Capitol, and will sit on the great stand east of the big building while the President-elect takes the oath of office and makes his inaugural address. Inasmuch as the inaugural address lasts ordinarily about forty minutes and the speech is made outdoors while the cold March winds are blowing, the ordeal through which Mr. Wilson must pass can be understood.

May Be Driven in Doors Again.

Early on the morning of March 4, President-elect Harding will go to the White House where he will enter an automobile with President Wilson. Mr. Harding will sit on Mr. Wilson's left on the drive to the Capitol, because the right, which is the place of rank, will belong to the man who still is President of the United States. On the way back to the White House from the Capitol Mr. Harding will sit on the right and Mr. Wilson, as ex-President, will sit on the left. A few words spoken by the chief justice of the United States in the form of an oath-giving and the response which Mr. Harding will make, mark the passing from one man to another of the privilege of "sitting on the right."

If the weather of March 4 be inclement, the ceremony of inauguration will take place, as it did in 1909 when Mr. Taft was inaugurated, in the senate chamber. Everybody remembers probably the weather conditions which beset the ceremonies attending Mr. Taft's induction into office. One of the worst blizzards of the season set in on the night of March 3, and continued until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 4.

The pension building, which has one huge ground floor room with magnificent pillars at its four corners, probably is to be given over for the inaugural ball. This will necessitate the closing down of most of the pension activities for at least two weeks. The lower floor is used for records which must all be moved to upper stories and then be moved back again. The pension building, however, is the only structure in Washington except the Capitol, suitable for a ball, and so congress probably will allow the use of it for a "presidential purpose."

Three May Quit Supreme Bench.

Men of both parties in Washington, looking into the near future, see at least three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States, and believe that President-elect Harding will have three vacated seats to fill in that always august assembly.

Gossip connects the names of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White and of Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and Joseph McKenna with an intention to retire within the next six months. The oldest judge on the bench is Mr. Holmes, who was born in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1841, and who therefore will reach the age of eighty years just four days after President-elect Harding is inaugurated.

Justice McKenna is next in age to Justice Holmes, having been born August 10, 1843. He was seventy-seven years old last August.

Chief Justice White was seventy-five years old in November last. The age at which any judge voluntarily may retire from the Supreme bench is seventy years, provided he has served ten years on the bench of the tribunal.

Justice William R. Day reached the voluntary retiring age a year and a half ago, but he is not generally associated in the minds of politicians here with the intention of early retirement.

Of the three justices who, it is possible, may yield to the temptation to return to private life, two are Republicans and one, Mr. White, is a Democrat.

Hughes and Taft Suggested.

Two names most closely associated with President-elect Harding's intentions in the matter of appointments to the Supreme bench, provided there are vacancies, are Charles Evans Hughes and William Howard Taft. Washington seems to be about equally divided in opinion as to whether Mr. Hughes is to go into the cabinet or on the bench. As for Mr. Taft's appointment to a judicial position, the talk largely thus far is of the nature of simple gossip.

Chief Justice White will administer the oath of office to President-elect Harding on the platform built out from the east portico of the White House at noon on March 4. The oath probably will be given on the little Bible which is in the possession of the Supreme court of the United States and on which a considerable number of Presidents have laid their right hands and sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

It may be, however, that Warren G. Harding, as a few other Presidents have done before, will bring with him to Washington a family Bible or Testament, upon which, for sentimental reasons, he may wish to take the oath of office.

Or Get Its Ears Pulled.

"Pa, why do they say in the marks reports that wheat is nervous?" "I guess, son, it is because it expect to be thrashed."—Boys' Life.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Judge Rominger is visiting with relatives in Ohio this week.

Mrs. F. A. Renaker was visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walser last week-end.

D. N. Welch has purchased J. E. Parsons' farm near Bobtown.

Mrs. Reece, who was formerly with the College Hospital, has again taken up work there.

B. C. Shorte of Jackson and Thomas Utze of Butler were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams last week.

Mrs. Buster Maupin, who has been very sick for the past ten days, is slowly improving.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walser on Friday, January 14, a boy, Mother and babe are at the College Hospital and are doing fine.

B. W. Hart was called to Akron, O., Tuesday by the critical illness of a sister.

Leonard and Charles Hatfield are spending a pleasant vacation with their parents. They are both employed with the Ford Automobile Co., of Detroit, Mich. Leonard's work is in the chemical department, which keeps him at Canton, O., most of the time. Charles finds opportunity at night to take special work in music under one of the best instructors in Detroit.

Mrs. Katherine Williard Eddy, of the Foreign Department of the Y. W. C. A., will speak in Union Church on Sunday next at 11:00 o'clock.

Notary Public Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in Berea Natl. Bank Bldg. BERE A, KY.

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Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Chas. C. Preston, the hustling contractor who purchased the vacant lot of Green Bales, adjoining the property now owned by Andrew Isaacs, on West Chestnut Street, is planning to erect a nice brick residence on same.

MISTAKE CORRECTED

In our issue of January 6 we stated that "Miss Lillian Hardin and Mr. Moore were united in marriage." We should have said "Miss Lella Hardin and Mr. J. M. Wheeler were united in marriage." We wish to beg the pardon of the couple for our mistake, and wish them a long and happy life together.

PARSONS AND ABNEY BUY BUSINESS

A change has been made in the ownership of the shares in the Berea Hardware and Grocery Company. J. E. Parsons, who was one of the partners in the firm, has bought the one-third interest owned by D. N. Welch, and W. H. Abney has purchased the interest of W. E. Farmer in the company. Messrs. Parsons and Abney will carry on the business in the old firm name. Both of these men have been in business in Berea for a long time and are well-known.

CARLOS E. MOORE DIES

The community was shocked by the sudden illness and death of one of its most prosperous and highly respected young farmers the past week, when it was announced that Carlos E. Moore was taken seriously ill and passed away Tuesday night. The doctors here, failing to give relief, he was taken to the hospital at Lexington, Monday, but died Tuesday without ever getting any better.

The body was brought home Wednesday and the burial was held at the home on Paint Lick pike today at 1:00 p. m. The burial took place at the Richmond cemetery.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. THE CITIZEN hopes to give a full obituary notice next week.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE OPENS SCHOOL AGAIN

Lincoln Institute has called its students back and will open school on Wednesday, the 19th. Sufficient water has come into the reservoirs by the recent rains and snows to make the situation entirely safe. The students have been writing eagerly, asking when the institute would renew work, and expected that nearly everyone who went away will come back. The interruption has been for three weeks. Plans are under way to make up the lost ground so that the regular work will have been completed by the time of the regular commencement.

CAPTAIN JAMES WEST POST NO. 171, BERE A, KY.

They are gone to come no more. The death angel has paid us another visit and has taken two more of our comrades. Jesse Murpha and Nick Chasteen. Comrade Murpha was a member of Co. E. 47, Ky. Inf., and was past 80 years old. He was a member of the Christian church. He was the father of thirty-seven children. He had been married four times, but had no children by his second or fourth wives.

We as members of the Captain James West Post No. 171 do mourn his loss. But he is gone. So peace be to his ashes.

Comrade Chasteen was a member of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry and was eighty-five years old. He was the father of ten children. He belonged to the Baptist church. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He was a good citizen.

Why do we mourn the departing friend,

Or shake at death alarms?

It is but the voice that Jesus sends To call us to His arms.

So farewell comrades, farewell.

S. Q. Lainhart, Chairman
J. W. French
W. M. Hayes

—Committee

But Not the University

Mrs. Edwin was showing Selma, the new Swedish maid, "the ropes." "This," she said, "is my son's room. He is in Yale."

"Ya?" Selma's face lit up with sympathetic understanding. "My brudder ban there, too."

"Is that so? What year?"

"Ach, he ban go no year, da yudge yust say, you Axel, sixty days in yail."

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Definite arrangements are now made with the Woman's Club to furnish regular graded music lessons in the public school. The Club is fortunate in the selection of Miss Anna May Boatright to give and supervise the instruction. Lessons begin Monday, January 24.

The joint session of the Parent-Teacher's Associations of the Training School and the Public School, at the Public School building last Friday, fully met the expectation of the promoters of the plan.

Dr. McAllister stimulated much interest for moving pictures in education. By motion a committee was appointed from both associations to meet at the Public School, 3:00 p. m. Monday, January 17, to discuss plans for a joint arrangement for regular service in moving pictures.

Miss Cozort, of the Kentucky Children's Home, Louisville, gave the association a brief statement of that enterprise and the claim it had upon the school children for support. All felt the right of the claim.

Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Jesse Kinnard, and Mrs. Spink proved to be delightful hostesses.

At one o'clock p. m., Monday, John F. Smith, Miss Boatright and the principal met and arranged the schedule for music instruction.

A committee for the Training and Public Schools met at 3:00 p. m. Monday, and worked out the preliminary details for moving pictures.

Dr. Burr was a welcome visitor at united chapel Monday morning.

We are glad to see so many of our children return after the epidemic of mumps.

TOWN TEAM DEFEATS UNION COLLEGE AT BARBOURVILLE

On Monday evening, January 3, the Berea Town Team defeated Union College, Barbourville, 36-33. The game was fast and very interesting, neither team at any time being more than four points in the lead. At the end of the first half the score stood 20-19 in favor of Union. The score was tied many times during the game. Berea gained and held the three points lead during the last five minutes of play.

The game was featured by the playing of Faulkner for Barbourville and VanWinkle for Berea. The following is the line-up:

Berea	Barbourville
Lewis	F. Faulkner
VanWinkle	F. Franklin
Stephenson	C. Trosper
Clark	G. Franklin
P. Bicknell	G. Pierce
Referee, Jarvis, of Barbourville.	

ANNUAL MEETING OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Wednesday evening, January 12, the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion held its annual meeting with Mrs. T. J. Osborne on Prospect street. After a short business session, the hostess served hot chocolate and crispy wafers, followed by dainty candies. The cordiality of the hostess and the cheer of the big open fire gave a delightful evening to all the guests.

NOTICE

The Doctors of the Robinson Hospital and Clinic wish to make the following announcement:

They retain their offices in the Robinson Hospital Building, receiving and treating their patients there, just as before.

All surgical and medical cases, however, which require nursing and hospital care will be cared for by the Robinson Doctors at the Berea College Hospital.

—B. F. Robinson, M.D.

2w-30

THRIFT

Save a part of your income for the rainy day. The road that leads to economy is, buy the best goods for the least money. Cheap merchandise is high at any price.

Try a can of Snowdrift for 80c. Fry a chicken or steak in it and see. If you are not satisfied, bring the can to us and get your money.

Large, Fresh Prunes... 25c. lb.
Extra Sifted Sweet Peas, 33c. can

We are glad when you are pleased.

R. R. HARRIS
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

N. B. CHASTEEN

At 8:30 a. m., December 22, 1920, departed the life of Nicholas Ballard Chasteen. He was born October 15, 1835, and died at the age of 85 years, 2 months and 7 days. In 1865 he was married to Margaret Synder. They lived a long and happy life together, having celebrated their golden wedding five years ago. Two years ago death visited his home, taking the good wife and mother from us. She was one of the best, most patient, self-sacrificing Christian woman earth was ever blessed with.

Shortly after their marriage they both joined the Baptist church and were workers until their age was such that they could not attend regularly.

Six children still survive them: Mrs. F. P. Ambrose, J. G. Chasteen, Panola, Mrs. Egbert Org, and M. A. Chasteen, Mrs. T. J. Todd, of Paint Lick, and H. T. Chasteen, of Big Hill.

Since the death of mother, father has made his home with his children. He was much devoted to his family, and was proud of every son-in-law and daughter-in-law.

He was a man of unusual clean and moral habits, hated sin in all its forms, despised hypocrites and formalities or pretences, was steadfast or unmovable in what he believed to be right. He was also very patriotic, having served about two years in the Civil War as a Union soldier.

We, his family, feel proud of him as our father, proud of his temperate habits, his honesty toward man in all business relations, proud of his faith in the King of Kings, and of his great sympathy for all suffering humanity. We shall miss him as we have missed our dear old mother. Their smiles of love cannot greet us any more here on this earth.

As the Lord of heaven has been their guide, as the Golden Rule has been their rule, may the same guide be our guide and the same rule be our motto in life.

We thank those that were so kind to us, so helpful, so sympathetic in hour of trouble. We feel that our love shall never cease for such kindness.

We wish also to express our appreciation for the words of cheer spoken by Brother Cunningham, for the beautiful music and for the last and kindly respect shown by Brother Masons.

—A Son

The Dear Girls

"I'm going downtown."
"Shopping?"
"Yes, they advertise a big shoe sale."
"I see. You want some big shoes."

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—Nice shock fodder. Call J. W. Stephens. Phone 169. 2t-30.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL
Ultra Glenwood Boy, No. 54900, whose half brother sold for \$25,000, will be found at my barn on West Chestnut street. Ask for pedigree. Fee \$3.00. —M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE—Queen Anne Style Walnut Dining Room Suite, Wilton Velvet Rug, Crex Rug, Bedroom Suite (light oak) Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, Red Star Oil Stove, Majestic Range, 1918 Model Mitchell Touring Car; good running order. Mrs. Hugh F.

FARM FOR SALE

About 57 acres at Cartersville, Ky., on pike 6 miles from Berea, 7 miles from Paint Lick, in the edge of the blue grass of Garrard county, with 5-room dwelling, painted; telephone in house, good well in yard, excellent garden, well, wash and canning house combined, smoke house, hen house, good barn and shed that will hold about 2 acres tobacco, and other out-buildings; 4 minute's walk to a good school, stores and postoffice handy; three churches in walking distance, good neighbors. About 15 acres in grass, 6 acres sown to rye, woodland, enough wood for home use; the remainder can be cultivated by purchased if desired. As I have other business in view, quick action secures this farm for only \$4,250, part cash terms arranged. If taken at once will include 1 milk cow, cutting harrow, 1 A harrow, mowing machine, plows, small canning machine, washing machine, and about 1,500 tobacco sticks.

This is a bargain for the man who wants a small farm.
See D. M. Carter, Cartersville, Ky.

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In addition to the advantages that customers of this institution derive from its strength and facilities there is the additional advantage of its membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, which includes every National bank in the country and a great many state institutions. Our membership in this System places us in the position to give customers the fullest measure of service and co-operation in providing any accommodation as well as in furnishing advice and information on business and financial matters. We cordially invite you to make your banking home at this institution

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This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a later date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

The Citizen **Berea, Kentucky**

SHERIFF'S SALE

Madison Circuit Court

Minerva Chrisman, Heirs

vs.

Minerva Chrisman, Heirs

By virtue of Execution No. 364 directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Madison Circuit Court, in favor of Commonwealth of Kentucky, and against E. T. Hulet and C. C. Chrisman, I, or one of my deputies, will on Monday, County Court day, the 7th day of February, 1921, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the Courthouse door in Richmond, Madison county, Ky., expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder and best bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, interest and costs, to wit: Fourteen hundred, four, and seventy-hundredths dollars (\$1,404.70) with interest from the 21st day of February, 1920, being sale bond No. 1, and cost of advertising, appraiser's fees, Sheriff's commission, etc.

Tract No. 1 being one lot or parcel of land near Berea, Ky., in Glade Magisterial District of Madison county, Ky., and bounded as follows: On the north by Wallacetown Turn Pike, on the east by Hat dirt road, on the south by the land of Jesse Kinnard and on the west by Mrs. Susan (James) Wallace.

Tract No. 2, containing 44 acres of land more or less, on Paint Lick Creek, being lot No. 384 of the Blackburn division, and known as the C. C. Chrisman home place, see deed book No. 35, page 462, Madison county Clerk's Office, Levied upon as the property of E. T. Hulet.

Terms—Sale will be made on a credit of three months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

P. S. WHITLOCK,
Sheriff of Madison County
January 8, 1921. 3t-29.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

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Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Revival Meetings

The revival meeting is an epoch-making period in the lives of most Christians. A great revival was probably the biggest thing that happened during the career of the apostles, after the death of Jesus. Every period of Christianity from Pentecost to the present day has been marked by one or more great revivals. The Wesleys, Spurgeon, Whitefield, Asbury, Moody, Torrey, Chapman, Sam Jones, Gypsy Smith, Billy Sunday, and others possibly as great, with many, many lesser lights, in the world of evangelism have placed their stamp upon the civilization of England and America through revival meetings. We need revivals. It is the time for taking stock of our religious capital. Many an old-fashioned "fixed" Christian needs a revival to quicken his spiritual perception, to bring before him his new responsibilities, to fortify him with modern ammunition to meet the changing battle-front of sin. Berea College is being blessed by a real revival in the hearts of faculty and students through the preaching of "Dad" Elliott, who has been famous for fifteen years as a great national Y. M. C. A. evangelist.

The Question of Inter-Racial Relations

The ideal of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is a goal toward which this sinful world should strive. Many generations have come and gone since the battle cry of freedom echoed from the plains of Lexington and Concord in 1775. That cry has been carried by the waves to foreign shores and awakened in the troubled breast of millions the desire for "self-determination."

During the time we were fighting the battle of freedom against our mother country we held within our own borders one-half million of enslaved human beings. The blame cannot be centered wholly in any one place or group, for the American colonies as a whole were victimized thru a vicious slave-trading system in England. However, many of these same English traders became colonists and continued the business of dealing in slaves until laws were enacted which made their importation illegal. These traders became the founders of well-established lines of industry in the two sections of our country distinctly adapted to their progress—cotton growing in the South and commerce in the East.

Although slaves were owned in every state in the Union as late as the year of 1800, their unprofitableness in bleak New England, together with the strong opposition of the Puritans and Quakers gradually shifted the great majority of them to the cotton and rice plantations of the South. There many hundreds of names among the southern slave owners that were the same as those found among the leading merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They had a common ancestry and a common purpose brought them to America, that of improving their fortunes and making a new nation.

With the climatic conditions favorable and work adapted to an unskilled semi-civilized people, the South waxed strong in the cotton industry and in the maintenance of a system of aristocracy. Because of the vast amount of money invested in slaves and their importance in cotton growing, the average southern citizen supported the institution and put forth argument to vindicate it. In like manner in our modern industrial states, where the early propensities were Puritan and Quaker, many good people maintained to the last that the liquor business was legitimate and honorable because it represented large investments and was a means of the rapid circulation of money. Both classes were in error, but the greater error was on the side of those who desired to continue the institution of slavery.

The Editor is giving these details because he wants to be understood and desires to give the proper perspective to this whole question of inter-racial relations. THE CITIZEN has always stood for the rights of the colored man and it will continue to do so. We sympathize with him. We believe that he needs help, and we believe there are better days ahead for the negro population of the South. The right thinking men of the South and the sane conservative men of the North are in agreement upon the race question in the end. The main question of difference is that of method and means of attaining the end of this all-important question.

Many writers on the negro question can shut their eyes and declare "the South is a mass of ignorance. It is filled with cruel fire-eaters and negro-haters who are seeking an opportunity to burn at the stake a negro who does not agree with them." This kind of an attack never accomplishes anything, except to arouse antagonism. Instances that will bear out the truthfulness of these characterizations may be found, but instances do not make a general rule. The Civil War was gloriously won for oppressed humanity. There is not a single person, in his right mind, throughout the length and breadth of this land, who would have had the results of the Civil War otherwise. In other words, we are united and free from shore to shore, and only politics and religion keep us all from believing alike.

There was no race problems before the Civil War because there were no negro rights before the war. The race problem began with the period of reconstruction and the difficulties of its solution were augmented because the only program that was offered the defeated South was a political one. The great friend of the Negro, as far as his future happiness was concerned, passed away with the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Had Lincoln lived, an entirely different method of handling the newly-made negro problem would have been instituted and so much of misunderstanding on the part of both the North and the South would have been avoided. In the next issue we will deal with the present day aspect of the race question.

PARABLE OF THE GAMBLERS AND THE DISPENSERS OF THE LAW

Argument—A gambler taketh your money while you look at him, and giveth nothing in return. A thief taketh your money while you do not look at him and giveth nothing in return.

A grand jury is twelve men who decide whether you shall be brought to trial for crime, or whether you shall go free without trial.

Now after that I had taken advantage of the distress of the people, and had prospered and thrived during the World War, I was awestruck, and I took a vacation. And I went and abode among sharpers and crooks and gamblers, and among those who toil not, and yet outshine the lilies of the field. And they taught me divers games of chance, even poker. And I learned all their tricks until there was not among them all a man of such exceeding crookedness as I, so that they feared me.

And I returned home into mine own country and into mine own city, and I called four of my friends about me. And I said, "Yea, I have prepared me a place in the rear office of a certain business house. Come ye, to me there in secret, after that it is dark, and I will shew you many new tricks which I have learned in a far country."

And they came and we played poker and I shewed them a few new tricks. And it was expensive to them. And they murmured. And seeing their discontent, and being a just man, I said, "Be not cast down and heavy of hearts, for what ye have learned to-night is but the beginning of wisdom. Bring ye, each two or three friends on another night, and we four will take all their substance and divide it among us for a spoil." And they said, "Yea, let it be as thou sayest."

And they came again, and their friends with them, and they told their wives that they were going to the lodge, and to sit up with a sick friend, and that they would possibly look in at prayer meeting, and that they were going walking for their health, and that the doctor had prescribed moonlight and fresh air for their constitutions, and that a neighbor was in distress, and that they had forgotten to lock up their places of business. And it worked!

And we taught the simpletons poker, and I and my four friends divided up their gold and silver and precious stones and liberty bonds. And they were for a spoil unto us and unto our children. And the simpletons came again, and again, saying, "Yea, we have gotten us other moneys, and we wish to win back that which we have lost." And we answered them saying, "Yea, go to it!" And we robbed them afresh, and took their automobiles and their children's bread. And we were merry.

Now in the fullness of time it came to pass that divers old sisters and certain holy men began to smell a mouse. And one with a larger nose than the rest said, "Nay; it is not a mouse, it is a greater animal." And another said, "It is a behemoth." And yet another averred that it was a leviathan. And they took counsel together saying, "Yea, we will give the names of these malefactors to the grand jury, and they will imprison these gamblers and compel these crooks to deliver up their spoil again into the hands of those who were robbed."

And the old sisters and the holy men did all that they had said. But the grand jury hearkened not unto them, but rather unto me and my four friends who had won the money. And the grand jury harmed us not, and not one summons was served upon us!

This parable is full of wisdom. It sheweth that it payeth well to stand in with those who administer the law, and it revealeth that grand jurors sometimes live in glass houses.

—Alson Baker

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS (Continued from page two)

bacco.—Miss Fannie Abney has been suffering very much from rheumatism, but is some better now.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch, Jan. 18.—Most of the people have taken off their tobacco, but very poor prices have been received.—The school is progressing nicely with Martha Ann Tacket as teacher.—Miss Martha French and Alfred Winkler were married the 12th at Richmond and returned to her home Saturday.—A nice sernade was given them. They will make their home near Noland, Ky.—John Campbell made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Fred Olinier and brother were the guests of Earl Campbell Sunday.—A serious accident happened to Oldham Becknell Saturday, in which his leg was nearly broken. Dr. Snoden was called at once.—Ovey Wilson was the guest of Oscar Campbell Saturday night and Sunday.

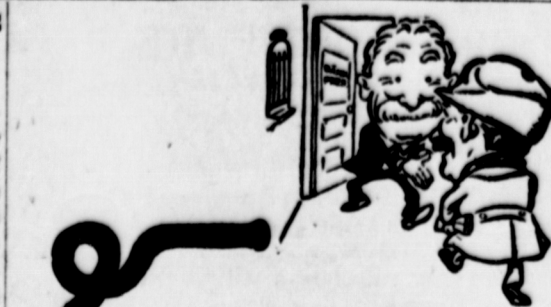
KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY TO BUILD NEW HOME

The work of the Kentucky Children's Home Society is to care for destitute children from all parts of the State, who are sent to it by the various county judges. The time has come when the present home in Louisville is not large enough to accommodate the many suffering children in Kentucky who are daily asking to be admitted, and in order to help them the Society is engaged in a State-wide campaign to raise funds with which to build an institution adequate to the needs of the State.

The present buildings, in a crowded district on Baxter Avenue in Louisville, can comfortably house 150 children. There have been as many as 240 in the Home. Today there are some 165 children in the receiving home, since it is well-nigh impossible to keep the number down, when the urgent appeals from suffering, starving children in Kentucky come daily. There are also about 1,500 children in good homes in various parts of the State under the Society's supervision. That means they are visited at least once a year by agents to make sure they are being treated as a member of the family, are being sent to school and given some religious instruction. If conditions are not as they should be in the homes, the children are immediately removed.

The new home is to be located on an eighty-six-acre farm, ten miles east of Louisville. It is to be built on the cottage plan, and will give refuge to at least 300 waifs. There will be plenty of room for additional buildings as the need arises. The land will be cultivated by the older boys and fruits and vegetables for the table will be raised. The older girls will be instructed in domestic arts, and all of the children will be given useful, wholesome employment to develop their minds and bodies. There will be ample playgrounds—whereas now the youngsters are forced to spend much of their time indoors in idleness.

The school children of the State are asked to raise money for building this home for their less fortunate brothers and sisters of Kentucky. Madison county's quota is \$5,000, about one-fifth of which has been raised. This week a campaign is on in the Berea schools to raise their



Getting Together

One of the biggest problems facing farmers and bankers today is that of providing ample farm credits on reasonable terms. They can solve it only by working together, says

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Our credit system is based on a 60-day paper intended to serve commercial interests with a quick turn-over. It doesn't serve the farmer, whose turn-over comes once a year. How can he be supplied with the capital he needs to run his farm business?

Because the problem of furnishing the farmer with ample credit facilities is one of such vital interest to the whole farm industry and to our national welfare, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has many trained investigators working on the plans offered for solving the difficulties. Their articles will keep you informed on developments toward easier farm credits. For an example, next week's issue carries a story by E. V. Wilcox on financing the marketing of a major farm crop. Other competent articles are coming soon. To make sure of getting them all, you'd better send me \$1.00 today for the next 52 big issues of this dominant weekly.

The real fact stuff about farming

David J. Lewis

C. I. Ogg Studio

Berea, Kentucky

An authorized subscription representative of
The Country Gentleman The Ladies' Home Journal The Saturday Evening Post
52 issues—\$1.00 12 issues—\$2.00 52 issues—\$2.50

share of the county's quota, and it is to be hoped they will go gloriously "over the top." The Society is not only a haven where destitute orphan children are received and made happy, but it is one of the greatest citizen factories in the State. Kentuckians should heed the call of the State's suffering children, and give generously so that within the year a home

may be built where the little ones may find shelter and protection. The construction will begin in March, although to date only one-third of the State's \$300,000 quota has been raised.

Kentucky Children's Home Society, 1086 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

DODGE BROTHERS

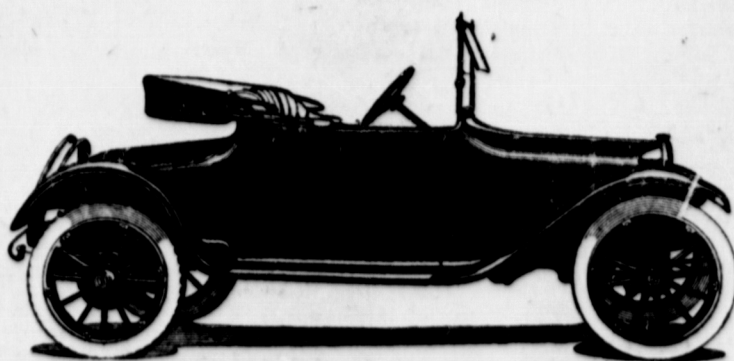
RUNABOUT

That the lightness of the Runabout is united to great strength is proven by the splendid service it is rendering everywhere under widely varying conditions.

The lightness of the car keeps the gas and oil costs down, and its sound construction renders repairs infrequent.

Berea Motors Company

Berea, Kentucky



CONCERNING LURA PARSONS

Berea, Kentucky,
January 13, 1921

At a meeting of the Progress Club the following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved, that the Progress Club of Berea, Ky., hereby deplores and condemns the brutal crime that cost the life of our neighbor, Lura Parsons, while she was engaged in the noble calling of teaching among the mountain people of our State.

We demand that no expense be spared in bringing her murderer to justice, and we call upon all good women who may read these resolutions to aid us to their utmost by

word and deed in bringing about the punishment of the slayer of this good woman.

We hereby solicit the financial support of all persons who are interested in the suppression of such crimes. Contributions in any amount will be received by the Editor of THE CITIZEN and the money will be forwarded to the people at the Pine Mountain Settlement School, who are prosecuting this case, and who have already spent all their available money for that purpose.

Mrs. A. F. Scruggs
Mrs. R. R. Coyle
Mrs. Pruitte Smith
—Committee

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

COOPERATIVE WOOL SALES

NET FARMERS \$13,020 GAIN
Cooperative marketing of wool through the advice of the local county agent of the United States Department of Agriculture gave growers of Williamson County, Texas, 60 cents a pound at a time when local buyers had offered only 35 cents.

The Williamson County Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association was used as a medium for handling the wool. Sealed bids were first received, but, possibly due to opposition to the cooperative movement, no particular advance in price was offered. The farmers' committee thanked the bidders and declined all offers, and preparations were made for a shipment to Boston. The local price immediately went up 15 cents, but the growers remained firm and sent the wool away. The Boston price was 25 cents in advance of the original local price. The total gain to the farmers was estimated at \$13,020.

USES TIRE PUMP AND QUILL AND SAVES COW FOR FARMER

With a first-aid veterinary kit consisting of a chicken quill and an automobile pump, one of the county agents of the United States Department of Agriculture saved a \$200 cow belonging to a farmer in Pender County, N. C.

This farmer had expressed an unfavorable opinion of farmers' cooperative demonstration work, declaring that he would rather use his money for other purposes than in helping to pay the county's portion of the expense. While he was in town he received a word that his valuable cow was attacked with milk fever. The county agent went home with him and found the neighbors using primitive methods in treating the animal for "hollow tail" and colic.

Using the chicken quill and the automobile pump, the county agent pumped the cow's udder full of air. In less than two hours she was on her feet. Some simple remedies completed the cure.

The farmer attempted to give the county agent a check for \$10, which, of course, was declined. The farmer, however, became a warm supporter of the farm-extension work.

FARM AND HOME CONVENTION AT UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Ninth Annual Meeting Will Be Held in Lexington, February 1-4, 1921
Every rural school district in Kentucky should be represented at the Farm and Home Convention this year by at least one woman and one man. As county agent, I am anxious that Madison and Rockcastle counties be well represented.

This Convention will be the biggest and best Kentucky has ever known.

Read the following programs which will be continued next week.

PROGRAM

Tuesday, February 1, 1921

9:00 a.m. Agriculture Building.

Farm Poultry Houses—J. H. Bardsley.

Production of High Grade Tobacco—E. J. Kinney.

Grape Growing for the Home, Town and Country—C. W. Mathews.

Pavilion:
Some Principles of Livestock Feeding—E. S. Good.

10:00 a.m. Agriculture Building:

Some Marketing Problems—O. B. Jesness.

Some Important Items in Farm Management for 1920—W. D. Nicholls.

Pavilion:
Liming the Soil—P. E. Karraker.

Mixing and Handling Concrete on the Farm—W. G. Kaiser, Portland Cement Company.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
Greetings from President F. L. McVey.

1:00 p.m. Pavilion:
Meeting of the Kentucky Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Pure Fabric Law and the Marketing of Wool—Prof. W. C. Coffey, University of Illinois.

Judging Sheep and a Demonstration in Killing and Dressing—L. J. Horlacher, E. J. Wilford.

Better Sheep for Kentucky—R. C. Miller.

Tractor School

9:00 a.m. Pavilion:
General Construction of a Gas Engine.

10:00 a.m. Laboratory:
Tractor Operation.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
Greetings from President F. L. McVey.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion:
The Four Cylinder Motor, Construction of Valves, Cam Shaft and Timing Gears.

2:30 p.m. Laboratory:
Setting the Valves on a Tractor.

Special Session for Women, Tuesday, February 1, 1921.

9:30 a.m. Little Theatre:
Demonstration in Easy Method of Making Patterns—Miss Helen A. Harriman, formerly associated with Mrs. Reed in clothing work, now Extension Field Agent in Clothing in Kentucky.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
Greetings from President F. L. McVey.

2:00 p.m. Little Theatre:
Musical Prelude—Prof. Lampert.

2:30 p.m. How to Grow Simple Flowers—Prof. Olney, Horticultural Department.

3:00 p.m. Attractive Flower Containers and Their Use—Miss Maybelle Cornell.

3:30 p.m. A, B, C, of Nutrition—Dr. Mary Schwartz Rose, Columbia University.

Wednesday, February 2, 1921

9:00 a.m. Agricultural Building:
(205) A Breeding Program for Farm Poultry—J. H. Martin.

(101) Meeting of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society.

Pavilion:
The Value of Improved Livestock on the Farm—W. S. Anderson.

Selection of Seed Corn for Resistance to Diseases—W. D. Valleau.

10:00 a.m. Agricultural Building:
(205) Cooperative Marketing—O. B. Jesness.

(301) Forms of Phosphate and Their Use—S. C. Jones.

Pavilion:
The Problem of Farm Prices—C. B. Williams.

How to Use Concrete to Improve Sanitary Conditions on the Farm—W. G. Kaiser.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
Land Values—Dr. L. C. Gray, Office Farm Management, Washington, D. C.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion:
Meeting of the Kentucky Beef Cattle Breeders' Association.

Beef Cattle Carcass Judging Demonstration—John Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Wilford.

Address—W. C. Hanna, Commissioner of Agriculture.

9:00 a.m. Pavilion:
Tractor Lubrication.

10:00 a.m. Laboratory:
Study of Tractor Lubricating Systems.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
1:30 p.m. Pavilion:
Fuels and Carburetion.

2:30 p.m. Laboratory:
Study of Carburetors, Construction and Adjustment.

Kentucky State Horticultural Society
Wednesday, February 2, 1921

9:00 a.m. Agricultural Building:
(101) Called to order by President W. H. Stites, Henderson, Ky.

Report of the Secretary—Ben E. Niles, Henderson, Ky.

9:15 a.m. Appointment of Committees.

9:20 a.m. Observation of the Famous Fruit Districts of the Pacific Northwest—Frank T. Street, Cadiz, Ky.

9:50 a.m. Report of Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Election of Officers.

10:30 a.m. Drawing Dividends from a Leased Orchard—V. C. Razor, Salt Lick, Ky.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
12:30 a.m. University Cafeteria—Lunch.

1:30 p.m. Agricultural Building:
(101) Address—Dean T. P. Cooper, College of Agriculture, Lexington.

1:45 p.m. The Policies of the Reorganized Horticultural Society—President W. H. Stites, Henderson, Ky.

2:20 p.m. Fundamentals in Fruit Growing—Prof. J. H. Gourley, Morgantown, W. Va.

3:20 p.m. How the Extension Division is Aiding in the Transformation of Neglected Orchards—H. R. Niswonger, Lexington, Ky.

3:40 p.m. Ups and Downs of a Fruit Grower in the Hills—H. VanAntwerp, Farmers, Ky.

Discussions—Adjournment.

6:00 p.m. Banquet—Place to be announced.

Special Session for Women, Wednesday, February 2, 1921

9:30 a.m. Little Theatre:
Demonstration with Class of Homemakers, Adjusting the Individual Pattern—Miss Helen A. Harriman.

11:00 a.m. Chapel:
2:00 p.m. Little Theatre:
Playlet by the Class in Dramatic Production under the direction of Prof. Mikesell, Director of Little Theatre.

2:30 p.m. Are Preventive Diseases Preventable?—Dr. Holmes, Department of Hygiene.

3:30 p.m. Musical Interlude.

3:40 p.m. Standards of Health for Children—Dr. Caroline Hedger, of Elizabeth McCormack Memorial, Chicago.

(Continued Next Week)

BETTER TO BUILD UP ROADS

Continuous Care Has Been Largely Responsible for Improved Highways in Maryland.

It is better to build a cheap road and keep it in good condition by adequate maintenance than to build the most expensive highway and permit it to deteriorate for want of care, say officials of the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Maryland, which has one of the finest systems of improved highways in the United States, if not the best,



Patching a Macadamized Road in Maryland.

has consistently followed this practice. The originally improved roads in Maryland were comparatively inexpensive, costing only what the taxpayers were willing to pay for. The first few years the average cost was less than \$10,000 a mile. In some cases the work entailed considerable grading and drainage, but in others it amounted simply to resurfacing the old turnpikes, which had already been graded and drained.

Generally the roads built at that time were macadam, 12 feet wide and six inches thick. Soon the width was increased to 14 feet. Later many were widened still farther, some very successfully, by adding concrete shoulders on each side of the existing macadam. This method of improving roads makes it possible for traffic to continue unimpeded on the road while the work is going on.

The macadam roads in Maryland have given very good satisfaction, but continuous care has been largely responsible for their success. The roads are constantly patrolled and no hole of any size is allowed to go unrepaired. Material for patching is kept at convenient points along the road for the use of the patrolman. From a relatively small investment in an admittedly low-type road it builds up a better one from year to year, always conserving the bulk of the previous investment.

BENEFIT TO SUBURBAN LAND

One Advantage of Road Improvement Would Be to Open Up Territory for Homesteads.

Another change in the use of land which may result from road improvement, especially near towns and cities, is to make it available for suburban development. This might better be termed increasing the home value of the land, and it will be found to apply where the land is retained for its original uses as well as where, following road improvement, it is utilized so as to yield a higher return on agricultural products. The home value of land is one to be given consideration.

Roadside Tree Planting.
Roadside tree planting had best not be in formal rows, but in groups or as a specimen tree at irregular intervals. Street trees should be in straight rows of the same species for ten or twelve blocks.

Profit in Winter Eggs.
The profit is made on winter eggs. Almost any hen will lay in the spring, but prices are usually lowest then, and it requires a good many eggs to pay a hen's keep in these days of the high cost of living.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 3 white 75¢@76¢, No. 3 yellow 75¢@76¢, No. 4 mixed 70¢@71¢, No. 3 yellow 74¢@75¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$20@27.50, clover mixed \$21@23, clover \$16@25.

Oats—No. 2 white 51¢@52¢, No. 3 white 50¢@51¢, No. 3 mixed 50¢@51¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.10@2.12, No. 3 red \$2.07@2.10, No. 4 \$2.02@2.03.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 54¢; centralized extras 50¢, firsts 46¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 64¢, firsts 62¢, ordinary firsts 60¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 40¢, young chickens over 2 lbs 32¢; fowls 4½ lbs and over 32¢ under 4½ lbs 26¢, roosters 18¢.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@9.50, fair to good \$6.50@8, common to fair \$4@6.50, heifers, good to choice, \$7.50@8.50, fair to good \$6@7.50, common to fair \$4@6, canners \$2.50@3.25, stock heifers \$4@5.

Calves—Good to choice \$14@15, fair to good \$10@14, common and large \$5@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4.50@5, fair to good \$2.50@4.50, common \$1@2.50; lambs, good to choice \$11.50@12, fair to good \$10@11.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$9.50@10, choice packers and butchers \$10, medium \$10@10.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@7.75, light sows \$10.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@10.25.

PREPARING LATE WINTER DISHES

Some New and Excellent Recipes Given to Tempt Languid Spring Appetites.

VEGETABLES ARE NECESSARY

Formulas Tried Out in Home Economics Kitchen of Department of Agriculture for Stored and Canned Garden Products.

Every housekeeper knows that by the last of February or first of March the average family is tired of winter vegetables, and yet vegetables are just as necessary in the spring diet, if not more so, than in the diet of any other season. So the clever cook uses new recipes for the stored and canned products of the garden and in that way tempts the languid spring appetites.

The following recipes are recommended by the experiment kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Tomato Toast.

Rub one quart of stewed tomatoes through a strainer. Return to stewpan and, if not already seasoned, add two level teaspoonsful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and two tablespoonsful of butter. Place on the fire and cook five minutes. Have the bottom of a hot platter covered with well-toasted slices of bread and pour the hot tomato over it. Place a dropped or poached egg on each slice of toast and serve at once.

Purée of Cabbage and Potatoes.

1 pint boiled finely dripping, minced cabbage 1 teaspoonful salt, 6 medium-sized ¼ pint hot milk, potatoes ½ teaspoonful pepper.

Peel the potatoes and put them in a stewpan with boiling water enough to cover them. Cook just 30 minutes. Pour off the water and mash fine and light. Beat in the hot milk, seasoning, and cabbage. Cook about five minutes longer.

Navy Bean Salad.

Soak beans overnight in plenty of cold water. In the morning pour off the water and put the beans in a stewpan with cold water enough to cover



Even Potatoes Taste Like a New Vegetable When Prepared in a New Way.

them generously. Let them come to the boiling point in this water, then drain. If the beans are old and hard, for each quart put a piece of soda about the size of a large bean in the water in which they are soaked overnight, also in the first water in which they are boiled.

The scalded and drained beans should be put back in the stewpan and covered generously with boiling water. Add one tablespoonful of salt for one

quart of beans. They should now cook slowly, with the cover partially off the stewpan until tender. Drain, and when cool serve with the following salad dressing:

Cream Salad Dressing.

1 cupful cream (sour 2 tablespoonsful or sweet), vinegar, ¼ cupful tomato cat- 2 tablespoonsful sup. sugar, 2 tablespoonsful salt 1 teaspoonful salt, ad oil.

Mix the oil, salt, sugar and vinegar together, then beat in the catsup and finally add the cream, beating it in gradually. If lettuce is not available on which to serve the salad, a crisp leaf from a cabbage heart is a good substitute.

Spinach Loaf.

A small can of spinach, chard or beet tops will serve seven or eight people if it is made into a loaf combined with rice or bread crumbs. Asparagus or string beans are also good served this way.

1 can chopped spin- 2 cupful white ach, 4 cupfuls boiled rice, 1 red pepper.

Make a thick white sauce of two cupfuls of milk, four tablespoonsful of flour, four tablespoonsful of butter and one teaspoonful of salt. Melt fat and mix with flour, add to milk and stir over fire until it thickens. Mix with the rice, chopped spinach and pepper. Form into a loaf and bake 20 or 30 minutes.

RABBIT SALAD

To each cupful of diced cooked rabbit meat add one-half cupful celery and one-fourth cupful salad dressing, one-half teaspoonful salt, and a few grains of cayenne pepper. Mix thoroughly and pour into salad bowl lined with lettuce. Put one or two tablespoonsful of dressing on top and garnish with strings of green and red pepper.

Either a mayonnaise or a boiled dressing can be used for this salad.

NOT DIFFICULT TASK TO DESTROY ROACHES

Use of Sodium Fluorid Is Simple and Effective Plan.

Obnoxious Insects Can Be Completely Exterminated With Little Trouble and Expense by Dusting With This Substance.

One of the most effective and simple means of ridding premises of roaches is dusting with commercial sodium fluorid, either pure or diluted one-half with some inert substance such as powdered gypsum or flour. This remedy is one recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Numerous practical tests conducted in lunchrooms, bakeries, milk-bottle exchanges, etc., have shown that with the use of this substance roaches can be completely exterminated with very little trouble and cost and with none of the possible dangers attending the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas, another efficient means of control. With the use of some dust gun or blower the sodium fluorid can be thoroughly dusted over the shelves, tables, floors and the runways and hiding places of the roaches.

The immediate effect of the powder is to cause these insects to come out of their retreats and rush about more or less blindly, showing evidence of discomfort, to be followed in the course of a few hours by their death. The dead or paralyzed roaches can be swept up and burned, and complete extermination is effected within 24 hours. It is not definitely known whether the sodium acts through the breathing pores or as a stomach poison. Probably, however, it acts in both ways, inasmuch as it has been found to kill caterpillars fed on foliage dusted with it.

IMPORTANCE OF HOT LUNCHES



Pupils Eating Lunch at Their Desks in Rural School.

Teachers and parents are commencing to realize the importance of hot school lunches, and the home-demonstration agents sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges are helping to establish hot lunches in communities which are awake to their value. Last year these extension workers, who are trained in home economics, helped establish hot lunches in 2,929 schools. The work will be continued this year on an even larger scale. In some counties a wall of prejudice against the innovation has to be broken down before it can be started. Where this is true, the success of the hot lunch in one school, where it has been established, is usually followed by a demand for something similar in all the adjacent schools.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 23

PROMOTION IN THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 20:17-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many.—Matt. 20:28.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 19:27-30; Mark 10:32-45; Luke 22:24-30.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Wanting More Than Our Share.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How to Win First Place.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Right and Wrong Ambitions.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Greatness Through Service.

I. Jesus Foretells His Death and Resurrection.

1. The King on His way to Jerusalem (vv. 17-19). This is His last journey to the beloved city. He took the twelve disciples aside from the group of traveling pilgrims to make known unto them what was before them. On the journey He went ahead of the disciples. The courage thus shown by the Lord amazed the disciples who were following in fear (Mark 10:32). "Christ, the conscious and certain sufferer, is courageous. His followers who had nothing to fear were afraid."

2. Betrayal and death foretold (vv. 18, 19). He went forward fully conscious of the awful tragedy of the cross. He for the third time since the transfiguration tells the disciples of His suffering and death, but they are so filled with their ambitious schemes that they do not understand Him. The treachery of Judas Iscariot; the fierce persecutions of the chief priests and scribes; the unjust judgment; the delivery to Pontius Pilate; the mocking; the scourging; the crown of thorns; the cross; the hanging between two malefactors; the nails; the spear; all were spread before His mind like a picture. Though He knew all this He deliberately pressed on. The joyous outlook upon the victory which would be accomplished by the shedding of His blood led Him forward. He went courageously, for He knew the time had come for the accomplishment of His Father's will.

3. The resurrection foretold (v. 19). Truly this would have been a dark picture had the resurrection not been made known.

II. The Ambitious Request of James and John (vv. 20-23).

1. The request (vv. 20, 21). This request was made by their mother. The request is for a place of prominence in the kingdom. It is right for mothers to be ambitious for their boys, but they should know that earth's pinnacles are exceedingly dangerous.

2. Jesus' answer (vv. 22, 23). He spoke directly to the men, not to their mother, declaring that they knew not what they were asking. He showed them that the way to this position of glory was through suffering. The cup of which they were to drink was that of great suffering and agony. The positions which they craved were attainable, but in a very different way from what they apprehended. The way to the places of glory in the kingdom of Christ is through the path of lowly and self-forgetful service, even great suffering.

3. How to Be Truly Exalted (vv. 24-28).

1. The angry disciples (v. 24). When the ten heard of the request of James and John they were filled with indignation against them. Their displeasure did not arise from the fact that they were free from the same selfish spirit, but that these two had thrust themselves to the front; it was an admixture of indignation and jealousy.

2. Greatness among the heathen (v. 25). The rule of the world has always been by the strong hand. The standards have been not moral excellence, but wealth, station and power. Even today the reason one nation rules the other is that the one possesses sharper swords and heavier clubs than the other.

3. Greatness among Christ's disciples (vv. 26, 27). Here the standard is in sharp contrast. The way to the places of prominence in Christ's kingdom is the way of self-abasement. It is not wrong to be ambitious to be great, but the basis of true greatness is that which human selfishness seeks to avoid. There will be degrees of rank in Christ's kingdom, but this rank will be character, not position or authority.

4. Christ is the supreme example of greatness (v. 28). All who would be great should study and imitate Christ. Let them forget self and serve others, even to give their lives. This will eliminate all scrambling for place and power. The one grand test by which to know whether Christ's Spirit controls one's is whether he is serving or seeking to be served.

Christianity Is Still Alive.

The greatest tribute to the necessity of religion is, that it survives its outward forms; the greatest proof of the essential truth of Christianity is, that in spite of the twaddle talked every Sunday in the name of Christ, Christianity is still alive.—H. R. Hawes.

The Instructor.

My hurt has been my instructor, and I wish it may make me more cautious and less simple.—Thomas a Kempis.



1—Houses crowded with immigrants, the "hop houses"—just unveiled in Rome. 2—Scene in one of the "hop houses" in Chicago, crowded again because of unemployment. 3—Dr. Michael Hainisch, president of Austria, who may turn the management of that country over to the League of Nations.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Organized Fight of Capital on the Closed Shop Becomes More Imminent.

ACTION BY MANUFACTURERS

Machinists Accuse the Railroad Companies—Plan to Stop Immigration Probably Killed—Harding Inauguration to Be Simple—Affairs in Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

American industries and American business generally are beginning to "speed up" and the more optimistic, like Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, declares there is nothing unfavorable to prosperity on the horizon. Prices of many commodities, including some lines of building materials, are coming down steadily, and in many plants wages are being reduced, in some instances the reduction being made by the employers and accepted by the men and in others being suggested by the workers themselves in order that the plants may be enabled to continue in operation.

All this is quite satisfactory to the ordinary citizen, but there is one dark cloud, despite the assertions of the optimists. This is the coming fight between organized labor and capital over the open shop. There are many signs that the issue will be joined soon. Last Wednesday the representatives of twenty-two state manufacturers' associations, in conference in Chicago, adopted resolutions pledging support for the open shop movement. In the discussion many speakers declared they would not employ union labor in their factories and mills, but when the vote was taken it was made clear that the resolution did not propose any discrimination against the holder of a union card. In substance the resolution was:

"It is recognized as fundamental in this country that all law-abiding citizens or residents have the right to work when they please, for whom they please, and on whatever terms are mutually agreed upon between employee and employer and without interference or discrimination upon the part of others.

"We hereby express our purpose to support these fundamental principles of American plan of employment by the maintenance of the open shop.

"We urge upon our members to secure by discussion and education the active support of workers, merchants, bankers and professional men and all other elements of their prospective communities in favor of American ideals and the open shop."

Only a few days previously an attorney for the International Association of Machinists presented to the interstate commerce commission a petition charging that the larger railroad companies have united in an open shop movement designed to disrupt unionism, and that they are this year "milking the United States treasury to the tune of \$750,000,000 through their car repair manipulation." The companies, it is asserted, are closing their repair shops and giving the work to outside concerns which charge exorbitant rates, and in this way more than 30,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. According to the machinists, this drive on railroad shop workers is only one phase of a capitalist "open shop" movement developing throughout the country, which has for "its real object" disruption of "all legitimate labor organizations and trade union agreements."

Closely connected with the question of labor is that of immigration and its restriction. The forces of organized labor have been in favor of the Johnson bill, which would stop all immigration for one year, and so have many other elements of the population, but late dispatches from Washington indicate that the bill is to be sidetracked

by the senate committee and nothing done until the senators can formulate a permanent policy on immigration. In this they are yielding to the opinion of representatives of certain classes of employers, including the railroad, steel and coal people, who told the committee that the threatened "flood of immigrants from Europe" is a myth, and that there is no emergency warranting the passage of the Johnson measure.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor told the committee that the federation's demand was for straight-out protection from alien labor for a period of two years. He said that reports just received from labor officials in 141 cities showed the total number of unemployed in these places to be 1,819,372, and said he would not "dare estimate what the total of all cities would show."

Figures were submitted by Mr. Morrison showing the unemployed in Greater New York to be 300,000; Detroit, 150,000; Philadelphia, 235,000; Chicago, 200,000; Cleveland, 118,000; St. Louis, 40,000; Boston, 50,000; Milwaukee, 40,000; San Francisco, 15,000; Seattle, 9,000, and Pittsburgh, 20,000. In contrast to this, he showed, the net immigration, at present rates, would be 784,000 a year.

Avowedly in order to set an example of economy and democratic simplicity, Mr. Harding last week caused to be canceled all the arrangements for an elaborate ceremony on the occasion of his inauguration March 4. At his request the citizens' committee called off the celebration it had planned and also the ball, and the joint congressional committee agreed that there shall be nothing doing except the administration of the oath to the President-elect and the delivery of his address, probably from the east porch of the capitol. This course naturally has peeved the business men and hotel keepers of Washington, but everyone else in the country heartily commends it.

Mr. Harding's conferences with prominent men are about over. Very soon he will leave Marion for Florida, where he will write his inaugural and presumably finish making up his mind as to his cabinet. Concerning the latter, it was interesting if not pleasant to read last week that the hyphenated German-Americans, newly organized into a league, were virtually to ask Mr. Harding to give a place in the cabinet to a German-American. A committee was selected to carry to Marion a list of men from which the President-elect might make a choice. The avowed desire of the new league to create an era of good feeling at home and abroad would meet with greater sympathy if it did not insist on the "German," and if it were not for the fact that one of its leaders is George Sylvester Vliet, editor of a magazine that was formerly the Fatherland and notorious for his pro-German activities during the war.

General Crowder is helping Cuba to get out of her political and financial tangle and the prospect is now that he will succeed. First he has taken up the matter of the recent presidential elections, recommending that the thousands of charges of fraud be cleared up speedily by grouping them and deciding representative cases. Then he will undertake to arrange the island's money troubles. The Cuban senate already has passed a measure for the extension of the moratorium for four months on a modified basis, a plan approved by President Menocal and probably by General Crowder. The Cubans are strongly opposed to the plan of the American bankers for taking over their financial institutions, which were collapsing. They said the bankers asked too high a rate of interest and too long a period for the loan offered. It is said the situation is unpleasantly complicated by the activity of our acting secretary of state, Norman H. Davis, who is reputed to have made a fortune in Havana under the regime of Gomez, one of the claimants to the presidency.

Discord between the British and French over the question of German reparations is further revealed by the downfall of the Leygues ministry in Paris. A large majority of the chamber of deputies fell in with the pop-

ular belief that Premier Leygues and his colleagues were too much under the influence of the British cabinet, which wishes that a reparations total be named far below what the French people have been led to expect. Because Leygues refused to outline his foreign policy before the meeting with Lloyd George, which was set for this week, the chamber declined to give him a vote of confidence and he and his fellows resigned. It was said in Paris the adverse vote was due partly to the action of the American government in withdrawing from the council of ambassadors, many deputies regarding this as showing America's lack of confidence in the French government.

Tchitcherine, foreign minister of soviet Russia, has defied the League of Nations to send an international army to the plebiscite region of Lithuania, and in a note to the Polish government has warned the allies that the soviet armies will attack any such force. He asserts the Vilna affair is not of concern to Poland and Lithuania alone, but that Russia also is vitally interested.

The Germans are tremendously excited concerning another proposed plebiscite, that in the coal region of Silesia, for they have convinced themselves that Poland is planning to seize that territory before the vote is held. It is said in Berlin that an army of 175,000 Poles has been concentrated near the Silesian border and at Posen for this purpose. The Poles certainly are getting ready for action, and are reorganizing their armies along French lines, but ostensibly they are preparing to meet the expected offensive of the Reds.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has administered a severe blow to the Greeks in Asia Minor. Concentrating heavy forces secretly, he made a surprise attack on the Smyrna front, breaking through the Greek lines in three places and so threatening an encirclement that the Greeks were forced to retire toward the coast. The Turks captured several towns as well as many prisoners, and it looks as if they might bottle the Greeks up in Smyrna.

King Constantine thinks the French are carrying on a campaign to force the revision of the treaty of Sevres and to compel the Greeks to get out of the Smyrna region—and it is likely he is correct in his belief. He announced last week that he would not abdicate even if the allied nations should refuse to recognize him as the ruler of Greece.

Austria's distressful condition is growing worse daily, if that is possible. A few days ago it was reported that the government had notified the allied nations that it was ready to quit and turn over the country to the League of Nations to manage. The economic and political situation there seems hopeless. Nearly everyone has quit work, and a general strike has been ordered to begin Thursday of this week. Workmen declare they will remain idle until profiteering ceases, and demand that the deduction of the income tax from their pay envelopes stop until the capital levy law is put in force. The government has made drastic regulations against profiteering, but these often are disregarded and extortionate prices are asked for all commodities not under government control. The communists, of course, are ready to take advantage of the situation and start more trouble.

The treaty of Chicago, the pact which brings peace to the warring factions in baseball, was adopted and signed last week, and Judge Landis is now the supreme ruler of the national game. The magnates of the various leagues agreed to give him full power when they incorporated in the document a clause reading thus:

"In case conduct detrimental to baseball is charged, alleged or suspected, the commissioner (Landis) shall have jurisdiction to investigate and determine the facts; upon such determination he may take such preventive, remedial or punitive action as he deems appropriate, against any party hereto, any minor league club connected with the National association, or any individual, as the case may be."

FIVE BILLS UP TO CONGRESS

Legion Legislative Committee Is Pressing Passage of Measures Important to World War Men.

Five bills are being pressed by the legislative committee of the American Legion at the present session of congress. Foremost among those in public interest is the Fordney bill, that provides adjusted compensation for all ex-service men, but more important in the eyes of Legion men are the Watson bill, the Rogers bill, the Stevenson bill and a sundry appropriation bill allowing \$10,000,000 for hospital construction.

The Fordney, or "bonus" bill, passed the house in the last days of the last session of the Sixty-sixth congress. It then was referred to the senate finance committee, of which Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania is chairman. Assurances were given that early hearings would be held on the bill.

The Fordney bill, as it stands now, provides a cash payment for all veterans up to and including the grade of captain, of one dollar a day for each day of home service, and \$1.25 a day for foreign service, with a limit of \$500 and \$625, respectively. Or, the option of the same amount, plus 40 per cent if taken in the form of government certificates, assistance in the purchase of a home or farm or vocational training.

The Fordney bill, however, will be subordinated to the other four pet Legion measures, all of which aim at the improvement of the condition of the disabled. In this the legislative committee is following the mandate of the second national Legion convention, which went on record that "matters for the benefit of the sick and disabled are of first importance and are to be given preference over all other legislation affecting the welfare of the service men."

The Watson bill provides for 14 regional branches of the bureau of war risk insurance, as many sub-offices as may be necessary, and would make it possible for ex-service men to pay their government insurance premiums at any post office. It relieves from the payment of premiums disabled men in hospitals or taking vocational training and men temporarily disabled. It extends the time in which ex-service men may apply for hospitalization. It is a bill that would improve the efficiency of the war risk bureau and would give justice to the disabled. The Watson bill passed the house unanimously at the last session. It then was referred to a sub-committee of the senate finance committee.

The Rogers bill represents the efforts of the American Legion to obtain co-operation between the bureau functioning for the benefit of disabled ex-service men. It provides for the transfer of the rehabilitation section of the federal board of vocational training and of the public health service to the jurisdiction of the war risk bureau. The plan is to have all the bureaus under one directing and responsible head, preferably a new cabinet officer.

The Stevenson bill would establish the same privilege of retirement for disabled officers of the emergency forces as is now enjoyed by officers of the regular army, a privilege already accorded by congress to emergency officers of the navy.

WELL KNOWN TO LEGION MEN

Gilbert Bettman, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion.

Gilbert Bettman, who was recently appointed chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, is well known to many Legion members because he helped to draft the four-fold optional plan of adjusted compensation and, with James G. Scrugham, new national vice commander, presented it before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives.

Mr. Bettman was graduated from Harvard college and the Harvard law school with three degrees, and practiced law in Cincinnati until a short time after the outbreak of the war.

Appointed as assistant to the director of the bureau of war risk insurance, Mr. Bettman served in that capacity until the German offensive of March 21, when he was commissioned captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff.

Mr. Bettman attended the St. Louis caucus of the American Legion and the Minneapolis and Cleveland conventions. He has served as chairman of the war risk committee and as a member of the national beneficial legislative committee.

General Sherman Stuff.

It was a perfect French night. In other words, the rain was coming down steadily and the mud was at its stickiest. In "squad" formation—twos, threes, fives and sixes—a regiment of Buffaloes was moving into an alleged rest camp. The accent was on the camp.

The most forlorn of all the forlorn crew staggered against a barracks doorway where he was accosted by a white non-com.

"Well, Sam, whaddye think of this war now? Pretty good war?"

"Boss, dis yeah war never was a good war—and dis last day practically done ruined it completely."—American Legion Weekly.

USE OF FORESTS IS INCREASING

National Reserves Becoming Recreation Grounds for Campers and Summer Residents.

MANY HOMES BEING BUILT

Income Promises to Be Important Source of Revenue to the United States—Specially Trained Men Needed in Service.

Washington.—That the use of the national forests for recreational purposes is increasing rapidly and bids fair to rank third among the major services performed by the national forests, with only timber production and stream flow regulation taking precedence over it, is the statement made by Col. W. B. Greeley, head of the forest service, in his annual report. Many summer homes are being erected in the national forests by private individuals, and the use of forests for other forms of out-of-door recreation was greater during the past year than ever before.

The summer home business promises to become an important source of revenue, Col. Greeley points out. On the Angeles forest, in southern California, for example, a total of 1,329 permits for summer residences and commercial resorts were, he says, in effect at the close of the past fiscal year. The revenue from this one item amounted to approximately \$22,000. It is believed that within a few years the revenues obtained from the various recreational settlements within the Angeles forest will pay the entire cost of protection and administration.

Many western communities are recognizing the recreational resources of nearby national forests as one of their greatest assets and privileges, Col. Greeley says, and are establishing community camps under more or less formal organization.

No Charge to Public.

The picnic camps are improved by the construction of fireplaces, rustic tables and seats, and are made available to the public without any charge. The vacation camps under municipal direction charge merely the expense of feeding and caring for the successive groups of city people who enjoy their privileges.

The growth of the recreational resources of the national forests is so rapid that specially trained men are needed to direct and plan for the most effective development of this service, Col. Greeley says.

The protection of wild life and the recognition of the national forests as natural breeding grounds of fish and game is closely related to the development of the recreational resources. To make more effective the work of game protection, in co-operation with the state and local authorities, and to secure better development of the fish and game resources of the national forests, Col. Greeley believes that congress should make provision for the establishment of game sanctuaries within which wild life may find security. These sanctuaries, he says, should be relatively limited in area, but should be established in considerable number.

Elks Suffer Hardships.

Special attention is called by Col. Greeley to the necessity of additional protection for the harassed and decimated herds of elk using the Yellowstone National park and the surrounding forests. Famine and cold last winter took an unusually heavy toll from their number. Driven out of the high country by starvation and early snows, the northern herd suffered from hunters along the boundary line a percentage loss equal to that of a defeated army.

Many that escaped the hunters perished from cold and starvation before spring. The southern herd also lost heavily. As a result, the total number of animals in these two herds is now estimated by the best qualified officers in the forest service to equal half of their number five years ago.

The addition to the Absaroka and Gallatin forests of the lands still in government ownership and under withdrawal along the Yellowstone river north of Gardiner is urged by the chief forester. This land, he states, is urgently needed as winter range for the elk, and its addition to the national forests will materially relieve the situation without working an injustice to the local inhabitants whose live stock use the range. If this action is not taken the outlook for the northern elk herd is gloomy. The prospects for the southern herd are more bright, but additional purchase of land for summer feeding grounds appear absolutely essential.

CANADA HAS HER OWN NAVY

Takes Her Place Among Naval "Powers" With Cruiser and Two Destroyers.

Halifax.—With the arrival in this port of his majesty's Canadian ships Aurora, Patriot and Patrician, the dominion navy, which heretofore has existed nominally through the possession of the Rainbow and Niobe, cruisers of an ancient pattern, flung to the breeze the banners of maritime strength and prepared to take rank with other naval "powers" of the world.

The vessels, a cruiser and two destroyers, were presented to the dominion government by Great Britain.

Uncle Walt's Story

A GREAT HELP

"I SUPPOSE you do your own washing, ma'am?" inquired the seedy stranger.

"Yes, I do, although I don't see that it's any of your business," replied Mrs. Curfew, with some warmth.

"I suppose you'll be telling me that you're collecting statistics for a government bureau, or maybe for the state board of health. It seems that the authorities are greatly interested in family matters that don't concern them nowadays, and every day or two somebody comes along asking impertinent questions as to how many children I have, and my maiden name before I was married, and whether there's insanity in the family."

"I'm sick and tired of answering such questions. If my old friends want to dig into my family history, I'll give them all the information they want, although I may consider their conundrums in bad taste, but when a perfect stranger comes along and asks me if I do my own washing, I feel that the line must be drawn somewhere. Every jack in office asks questions. It used to be that the assessor would come to the door politely, and inquire how many dogs we kept, and take our estimate of the value of our property without looking as though he knew we ought to be prosecuted for perjury. But now he must know the color of your grandfather's side whiskers, and if you tell him that you keep no dogs he goes out and looks under the house, and in the barn, and when he comes back he warns you that the penalties for giving false information are severe."

"Mr. Curfew says that the next time the assessor comes, he is going to throw him over the back fence and kick him down the alley for a distance of seven blocks, and I hope he'll keep his word."

"I didn't mean to offend you," said the stranger. "I'm introducing a washing powder that saves half the labor, and dispenses with soap altogether. With this marvelous powder a woman can do the week's washing and have her clothes hung on the line, inside of two hours."

"Well, mister, you take a package of your marvelous powder down to the creek, and give yourself a good scrubbing, for you look as though you had been fishing out of somebody's dustbin. Your whiskers are full of sawdust, and your face is covered with grime. If you were introducing bituminous coal, there might be some excuse for your appearance, but a man who is selling washing powder ought to be like the driven snow, or nobody will have confidence in him."

"And I wouldn't have anything to do with your washing powder if you offered to bring me a wagonload for twenty cents. I make my own soap of lye and grease, and although it isn't indorsed by the crowned heads of Europe, or by prelates or vice presidents, it's the best soap ever made, and I know the ingredients are wholesome, even if they don't comprise barks and buds and healing herbs."

"When I use my own soap, I know the things I wash won't be any the worse for it, but the washing powders sold by agents are made of dynamite and lunar caustic, and a garment once washed with them will never be fit to use again."

"Last spring I was feeling too poorly to make the usual batch of soap, so I bought a package of washing powder from an agent who had his pockets full of testimonials showing that he was a man of high moral character. It happened that week that all of Mr. Curfew's white shirts were in the wash. Mr. Curfew is very particular about his shirts. They must be as white as arctic snow, or the way he raves around the house is a disgrace. Well, I wish you could have seen those shirts after they were washed. They had an old gold color, and have been getting yellower ever since, and Mr. Curfew never sits down but he speaks about it and makes things uncomfortable."

"So you had better toddle along and sell your washing powder to some woman who doesn't know how to make good soap."

"I heard Mabel said when she married that she had selected the very flower of her admirers. To what particular bloom did she liken him?"

"At first she thought he was the pink of perfection, but when the baby came to claim her attention, he was just a mere poppy."

World's Supply of Nitrates.

The world's visible supply of nitrates is estimated at 2,102,000 tons.

The Type.

"I heard Mabel said when she married that she had selected the very flower of her admirers. To what particular bloom did she liken him?"

"At first she thought he was the pink of perfection, but when the baby came to claim her attention, he was just a mere poppy."

Neptune's Laundry.

"I would like to see the wash of the sea."

"The best time to do that ought to be when you are crossing the line."

General College News

DR. CARR VISITS BEREÄ

Dr. J. W. Carr, State Supervisor of Physical Education, was in Berea Tuesday. He is seeking the co-operation of Berea in having more attention to health education in the schools of the State. Berea is already doing something along this line, and he thinks that she can be of a great deal of assistance in helping to carry out his plans.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. was glad to welcome Dr. Hirschy back to take charge of our meeting last Sunday evening. It is needless to say that we had a good meeting. His subject was: "A Great Discovery." Dr. Hirschy's theme was that many things have been discovered. The discovery of America was a great discovery. The discovery of electricity was a great discovery. The discovery of the microscope was a great discovery. And there have been numerous other discoveries as great as these, but the greatest discovery of all is when man discovers God. God reveals and man discovers. All that is seen is temporal and all that is unseen is eternal. Personality is unseen, yet it moves the world. Music is unseen, yet it stirs the soul.

PROFESSOR DIX AT ELIZABETHTOWN

Professor Dix last week went to Elizabethtown, Ky., to address the annual meeting of the Young Women's Association of Hardin county. This organization is doing a piece of pioneer work in the way of community organization. It is the one southern county that has been organized by the Y. W. C. A. In the afternoon a mass meeting of citizens was held at the First Presbyterian Church for the consideration of community organization along general lines. Great interest and enthusiasm was manifested. It is more than probable that they will undertake a coordination of the organizations they already have on the plan of the Community Council which is being undertaken in Berea.

BASKET-BALL

The inter-school basket-ball series is progressing with considerable rapidity. Each Monday marks victory for one team and defeat for another team. School spirit runs high in enthusiasm but, withal, congenial.

The disinterested spectator admires the support which each school gives their respective teams, but he feels somewhat disappointed at the lack of sportsmanship displayed toward the opposite team.

Good sportsmanship will prompt a group of side-line "rooters" to even cheer a new play of an opponent.

The first game of the afternoon was between the College and Vocational School. The College won by a score of 20 to 12. The Vocational School showed great improvement over previous games and bids fair to end the season with a much higher standard than when they entered it.

The second game was between the Normal School and the Academy. This was probably the hottest contested game that has been played in the gymnasium this season.

The Academy team averaged a little heavier and considerably taller than the Normal team. The height of "Beanpole" Johnson, together with his quickness, enabled him to lead in the number of baskets.

Both teams played a fast game and both entered the game with doubt as to the outcome.

The Academy won by a score of 15 to 10.

MISS WELSH RETURNS

Miss Welsh has just returned from Florida and reports leaving Miss Bowersox improved. She is very comfortably settled at Daytona Beach, in the home of two Lexington ladies. Her days are spent mostly on the beach in the bright sunshine, and she has already begun to feel the healing effects of rest in that beautiful part of God's great outdoors.

One of the pleasant features of the week was meeting Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Bellevue, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Eastham, former students of Berea. Mr. Eastham has for the past four years been city superintendent of schools at Daytona. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Christian church.

Miss Welsh visited the high school and is most enthusiastic in her reports of it. The building is new and up-to-date in every way. It has excellent chemical and home science laboratories, rooms for sloyd and other vocational work, a small but well-selected library, a beautiful, large auditorium. A weekly paper is published by the students, from the last issue of which the following is quoted:

"My Dear Mr. Eastham:

I am very glad to inform you that your high school was again placed on the Accredited list of the Southern Association. It met the requirements in all of the details, and I wish to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on your work.

Yours sincerely,

Jas. Romer,

Professor of Secondary Education.

Miss Bowersox and Miss Welsh took dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eastham, where they were entertained with genuine Kentucky hospitality. Another afternoon was spent with them motoring and visiting one of Florida's finest orange groves. In fact, there were so many attractions that it was hard to shut one's self off for the much-needed rest and recuperation, which had to be done, however, at the expense of seeming selfish. Miss Bowersox sends greetings to her many friends in Berea and hopes to be back at her work before long.

College Department

THE ANNUAL DEBATE

Last Saturday evening one of the greatest annual events in the life of the Berea student body was held. The sixteenth annual debate between the rival societies, Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta, was as great a success as ever—at least it seemed so to one of them. The question for debate, "Resolved, that the United States should apply to Mexico the policy she has held toward Cuba," appeared to favor the negative at first thought. Thus an easy victory for Phi Delta, who upheld that side, was anticipated by the majority present. This opinion, however, was soon shown to be incorrect by the unexpected interpretation set forth by the affirmative. The negative were at loss how to attack this interpretation since they had viewed it in quite a different light. Being unable to destroy the arguments thus presented, they pleaded their cause in vain.

Both sides preserved a tone of friendly rivalry, throughout which was remarked to be the best in years. This debate, being the third in a series of victories for Alpha Zeta, gives each society eight pennants to their credit and will create greater interest than ever for the coming year.

This year the policy of a three-man team was followed by both societies for the first time in their history. The speakers for Alpha Zeta were, Sam W. Johnston, Ernest G. Trimble, and B. Frank Hall, and those of Phi Delta, Raleigh Trospier, H. Mark Wesley, and John Miller. The judges were selected from colleges in the State, Judge Lyman Chalkley and Prof. Edward Wiest, coming from the University of Kentucky and A. Eugene Thomson from Lincoln Institute.

The speeches of either side showed thorough preparation, keen power of discernment and smooth delivery. The audience, intense with interest, awaited the decision. The announcement that the judges had decided 2-1 in favor of the affirmative caused an outburst of enthusiasm. The Chapel was soon emptied and the sympathizers of each reassembled in their society halls to discuss the affair in detail.

Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Ph.D., Professor of History, Berea Academy

CYRUS, THE GREAT

The Fame of Cyrus

One of the famous mountain men of history was Cyrus, the Great. He united under his rule a larger empire than any man of any nation up to that time had been able to secure, and yet for all his military success he was as much noted for his nobility of character as for his conquests. It is worth while to study the career and the character of this man who, for 2,500 years, has been a national hero of the Persians, this man whom the Shah of Persia on his Peacock Throne today is proud to call his ancestor.

The Youth of Cyrus

Cyrus, the Great, was born in the sixth century, B.C. His home was in the southern part of the Median Empire, in the mountainous country adjoining the Persian Gulf. He was born a prince of this mountain-state, but both he and his father were subjects to the great king of Media in the north.

Young Cyrus was brought up very differently from most of the Oriental princes of that day. He lived in the simple, vigorous way that best suited his rough country. He dressed simply, ate common food, and found his exercise and fun in the manly sport of hunting birds, deer, bears, and even lions, in the mountains. He learned to endure heat, cold, and hunger, and grew to be a hardy and energetic youth well fitted to do big things in the world.

When he visited his maternal grandfather, who was the great king of Media, and lived in high pomp and state, Cyrus was surprised at the luxurious ways of Median court life. He thought it a great bother to have so many different dishes set before him at the table, all of which he was expected to taste. He told his grandfather that he preferred the simple style back home where they ate plain bread and meat with a good appetite and thus were spared so much unnecessary bother about their eating. When he first saw his grandfather dressed up in his showy robes of state, bedecked with jewelry, his face painted, and his (false) hair flowing in curls about his neck, Cyrus exclaimed what a handsome man his grandpa was. Then somebody tried to tease the lad by asking him which he thought the handsomer, his Me-

dian grandfather or his Persian father. Cyrus, loyal to his plain mountain father, but courteous to his gaily-decked grandsire, replied like a true diplomat that his grandfather was the handsomest man in Media, but his father was the handsomest man in Persia. When his grandfather and the rest of the company became intoxicated, Cyrus was disgusted to see them singing ridiculously, dancing foolishly, and altogether unable to stand on their feet, for his own father back home did not drink to excess.

His Ambitions for the Persians

When Cyrus grew to manhood, he was dissatisfied with his little kingdom in the mountains of the south, especially since he was subject to the rule of the Medes, and before long he was preparing to take a new realm for himself. Moreover, he saw that his own people in their mountain home had little chance to gain wealth and culture like that of the great lowland nations adjoining Persia. But if the Persians with all their vigor and hardy strength could become the conquerors and rulers of the nations of the plains, then his people could have all the wealth and culture that heart might desire.

He decided that before setting out on his conquests, he ought to teach his soldiers this lesson. When his little army of mountain men had come together at his call, Cyrus gave each man an ax and set them all to work clearing the forest. When meal time came they had a dinner of plain, coarse food and then set to work again. All that day Cyrus made them toil with their axes in the mountain forest. On the next day, much to their surprise, he summoned them not to hard work and plain fare, but to a banquet and a festival with rich food and wine and all kinds of merry-making. At the close of this gay day, he asked them which day they preferred. Of course they spoke for the day of merry-making in preference to the day of labor. Then Cyrus explained that if they stayed at home in their poor, rough country, they could expect only hard work and plain fare, but if they would endure the necessary hardships of the ensuing campaign, they would soon be able to enjoy the comfortable life of their richer neighbors.

(Continued Next Week)

Normal Department

The Normal students met last Monday evening in Upper Chapel to complete the organization for student-government. Both faculty and students decided last fall that it would be good for the students to take charge of chapel on certain days and discuss certain things relative to their government in Berea. We, as students, have the opportunity to notice things which the faculty cannot. There are things going on in our department, as in all others, of which most of us do not approve. For the purpose of discussing and correcting some of these things, four members from each of the four years were chosen to sit in council. Those elected were, Dewey Lawson, Wilbur Patton, Rush Curry, and Goldia Hutchinson from the Freshman class; Opha Wilson, Miss Chambers, Waller Wagers, and Mr. Dyle from the Sophomore class; James Picklesimer, Rollin Richards, Lottie Dalton, and Lucille McClure from the Junior class; and Florence Baker, Beulah Whitt, Lawrence Gabbard and Lloyd Rackley from the Senior class. John Wilson is chairman of the organization.

Reports from cards which we filled out a week or two ago show that some of us are spending anywhere from ten cents to six dollars a week for food outside the Boarding Hall. We thought this was not only an unnecessary but also a harmful expense, so the entire Institution observed what was known as "Food Week." Wednesday morning we enjoyed talks from Miss Edna Clark, Miss Edith Harper, John Wilson and Rollin Richards upon the unnecessary expenditure

of money for food. Friday morning Miss Leah Stevens of the Academy, Miss Nora Veto of the Foundation, and Tilman Rich of the Vocational gave us some very interesting talks upon the same subject. We hope that some of these talks have found a lodging place in our minds and that Normal students will not be seen again visiting the food corner of the Coop Store unnecessarily.

We are glad to have Miss Anna May Boatright with us again. She is teaching music at the Training School.

Wilbur C. Bleunt entered school last week.

We enjoyed a talk last Wednesday by Dr. Lyman, who is much interested in Normal work.

Foundation School

MY EXPERIENCE WITH EXPENSES

By Nora Veto

This is my first year in Berea. I planned before I left home that I was going to do my best to accomplish much in my school work and in everything I undertook.

When I first came everybody was strange to me, and sometimes I got lonesome and wished I were at home. It did not take me long to get acquainted with some of the students and teachers, then I was satisfied and the longer I stayed, the better I liked it.

I have tried hard this year to make good on all that Berea asks of its students, but I soon found that if I wanted to have good lessons I must have good health, and must form good habits of eating and exercising.

THE PHYSICAL WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

By Alfred E. Ross, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

There is an army of people in the United States who assert that Physical Culture is a national craze, a fad that has neither a sensible aim nor a practical result. The most interesting thing about these people is their delicate bodies which are utterly incapable of supporting, for any length of time, continuous and strenuous mental activity. Fortunately the number of weaklings is not in the majority, but it is hoped that the advocates of Physical Education will continue to grow until at last every state in the Union will have compelled its institution in the seats of learning!

Individuals who have frail forms and undeveloped muscles have only themselves to blame because in the present age conveniences are being provided everywhere within reach, in the form of literature and gymnasiums, to encourage self-activity along physical lines. And every vestige of cynicism might well be disposed by the opposers of physical education, whether they are school officials—and there are many—or laymen, because if the government recognizes its importance in the curriculum of national learning, it is safe to assume that it is a mental as well as a physical necessity.

If sceptics would be convinced that gymnastics are really useful in promoting health and longevity, the following account of the celebrated poet, Bryant, will be especially significant, for at the outset of his life journey he was described as being "puny and delicate and of a very nervous temperament." And yet, in spite of his seemingly hopeless struggle to survive, the "casualties of early childhood" and the chronic weakness that followed him into manhood, he triumphed, to endure the vicissitudes and joys of over eighty-four years, solely because of the unrelenting care that he exercised over his body.

During Bryant's infancy, his father, who was a physician in a small Massachusetts village, had him plunged into a cold pool of water each morning, and this was continued from early spring until late autumn—indeed, even after the surface of the water was skimmed by ice and had to be broken. Whether or not the procedure saved his life is largely a matter for conjecture, but it is a fact that he gradually acquired strength and endurance. He also cultivated

the habit of keeping his body fit, for even after he attained manhood his bath was continued day by day.

Cullen's boyhood was marked by his physical frailty. Strength he had not, and so his school days were not significant of any athletic achievements. Perhaps the only exercise he had was derived from tramping with some of his schoolmates through the fields and to the brook-sides in search of spearmint. At such times, during light summer showers, he would remove his hat so that the rain might wet his hair and make it grow.

As a mature person Bryant's physical life was more interesting, however, than any other man of his age, because he outlived those who were endowed with stronger moulds and because up to the day of his death neither his mind nor his body was impaired by long and constant usage; because, in spite of his early struggles and in spite of the fact that he inherited a weakness resulting from the tuberculosis to which his father and sister succumbed, he overcame it and lived years longer than most of his contemporaries.

When one stops to consider the enormous quantity of well-done work performed by that fine old man, one realizes that he must have enjoyed excellent health. And so he did, but it was not until after he took steps to improve his physical condition, and it was not until he was well that he was able to work for fifty years as a newspaper man and a translator.

Fortunately, for sceptics may disbelieve the statements made by biographers, we have his own statement of the fact in a letter written to a friend from New York on March 13. He was then an old man, but still bright and spry, and energetic. And when asked for his secret source of life, he answered with the single word, moderation; and moderation it was.

He arose early about five-thirty in spring and even earlier in summer, and immediately, with but very little incumbrance of clothing, began a series of exercises which were for the most part designed to expand the chest and work the muscles and joints of the body. These were performed with dumb bells, a pole, a horizontal bar, and a light chair swung around his head. They occupied an hour or more, after which he bathed. Sometimes, when at his old home in Cummington, he would shorten his room exercises for a spell of vigorous outdoor work or for a walk.

(Continued Next Week)

Therefore, I have spent my money only for things I thought would be a benefit to me.

All I have spent for things to eat since I have been here is about thirty cents for apples, and that is a small amount to spend in three months.

I have gotten along just as well by not eating between meals, and I think from my past experience a great deal better, because while I was at home I was eating something most of the time between meals, then at meal-time I was not hungry. This is one reason why some of us do not like the food we have to eat here. We eat things just before some meal, then when we go to the table there is nothing that tastes good to us.

It was hard for me to eat the food here for the first few meals, and I thought I must go out and buy something to eat, but I did not and I have been real glad every day since that I did not yield to the temptation, for had I bought something to eat the first day, the next day I would have wanted more and I would soon have had not only a big bill to pay but a bad habit to break.

It is a bad habit to eat between meals, a habit which, once formed, is very hard to break. Therefore, I think we students cannot afford to buy and eat between meals such rich food as cake, pie, doughnuts, candy, salmon, onions, mustard and many other things I could mention.

Of course, when one is not feeling well and the food on the table does not appeal to us, it is all right to have a change of food, but even then the change should not be to rich,

sweet food; for the continued eating of these will destroy the health.

I find that headache, nervousness, and inability to study are caused by piecing between meals.

A clear head and an over-loaded stomach do not go along together. I have gotten along a great deal better in my school work by not eating between meals. For the last year I went to school at Granville, Tenn., and stayed with a lady who had things for me to eat when I came from school. I can now put my mind on my lessons and remember them much better than I could then.

We have plenty to eat here in Berea to keep us in good condition to work, and if we follow Berea's rules for plain dress, we will not have to ask our parents for more money than they can well give us.

Our government is calling upon us to form habit of thrift and aid it in paying the debts, and starving children in other countries are looking to us for food and clothes.

I believe the money we selfishly spend upon ourselves for eating between meals and for buying finery would be better spent in aiding our government and starving children of our own and other countries.

Moderation in eating and spending makes us, to my way of thinking, better students, better citizens, and better neighbors to the whole world.

Anger is a gun that bursts at the breech and kills the holder.

If you must disobey God, seek a place where He cannot see you.

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue

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All This Boy Thinks of Is Work

